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Information About Domestic and Foreign Markets Essential to American Farmers

Accurate and Unbiased Reports Necessary to Intelligent Marketing—Consumers Also
Entitled to Know Facts Concerning Available Supplies—Costs of
Marketing Foodstuffs Proper Subject for Study.

By HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

The work of the Department of Agriculture in helping the farmer to solve his marketing problem does not stop when he has been shown the best forms of organizations for marketing farm products. These marketing organizations need information with regard to market conditions. In the case of perishable products such as fruits and vegetables, they need daily information from the principal markets in order to know how freely to ship so that there may be an adequate supply evenly distributed instead of gluts in some markets and scarcity in others.

Must Know World Conditions.

Information is needed, also, with regard to the less perishable products, even with regard to such products as wheat and wool which are recognized as commodities having a market that is world-wide and bring American farmers into competition with the farmers who are producing these products in the southern hemisphere and in Europe and in Asia. If farmers are to act intelligently in producing and selling these products it is very important that they have information with regard to the conditions of production and the supply available in all of these competing countries. They need, also, to be kept informed as to the rate of consumption of the various farm products in different parts of the world. The Department of Agriculture should furnish this information, both as to the supply and the demand. This information is important to farmers not simply at the time when the products are ready for the market but when the farmers are deciding what to produce. And it is equally important to the consuming public which needs a continuing supply at reasonable prices.

It is coming to be recognized that greater efficiency in getting the product from the farmer to the consumer is only one phase of the marketing problem and the problem of a fair price to the farmer. I believe it is coming to be recognized that if prices are to be satisfactory there must be a right adjustment of production to marketing conditions. This information, then, relating to the world's production and consumption which the Department of Agriculture should make available, is especially useful and necessary in aiding farmers to decide what to produce and what not to produce, or, in what quantities

given commodities should be produced in order that there may be an adequate supply, but not a destructive glut, which inevitably reacts upon production in a restrictive way that is usually harmful to both producer and consumer.

Should Investigate Marketing Costs.

And in its studies of the marketing of farm crops the department may very properly go a step further. It should make thorough inquiry into the costs of marketing at every stage from the time the crops leave the farm until they reach the consumer. It should turn on the light. If there are points along the way at which there is unnecessary waste, that should be made known. If there are men along the way who are taking too much toll for the service they render, that also should be made known. A plentiful supply

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

On the live-stock markets during the week under review sheep and lamb prices registered sharp gains, while cattle and hogs slumped. Heavy, fat cattle hit the lowest levels in approximately 10 years. The fresh-meat markets were featured by sharp gains, due largely to light receipts (p. 274).

The continuous price declines on the grain markets received a temporary check during the week (p. 281).

Fruit and vegetable prices were for the most part lower on the new crops. Shipments continue heavy (p. 278).

Butter markets are now experiencing the customary spring slump as the season of flush production gets under way. Cheese markets continue dull and listless, with lower prices prevailing (p. 276).

Hay markets advanced slightly during the first part of the week, but the advances were not maintained. In the feed markets prices for wheat mill feeds and cottonseed meal were slightly higher (p. 280).

Clover seed prices continued to decline. Timothy seed received the most attention. Millets and sorghos were inactive (p. 284).

Cotton prices, both spots and futures, declined slightly (p. 288).

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN WORLD AGAIN NORMAL.

World's Production, However, Not Yet Back
to Prewar Basis—Southern Hemisphere
Now Exporting Wheat Freely.

In the matter of distribution the world's commerce in wheat is back to normal—except Russia, of course. Production, however, has not yet returned to its prewar basis.

The United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, the greatest exporting countries, are still far above their prewar productions though below their war yield, while Russia and central European countries are far below their prewar acreage and production.

In the Southern Hemisphere, where harvest is from about Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, Australia is shipping freely, having exported 29,400,000 bus., from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1921, which is over one-half of a year's average exports, while Argentina with a surplus of 12,000,000 bus. has exported 17,720,000 bus. Argentina's comparatively small exports so far this season are due largely to the fact that exporters have tried to hold buyers liable for the supertax and not to any defect in the marketing machinery. India, which completes its harvest in April or early May, has a short crop as a result of drought, and will have no surplus for export during this fiscal year.

Exportable Surplus Greatly Reduced.

The exportable surplus from last summer's harvest in the United States and Canada has been so reduced that it is now apparent that the carryover in the United States on July 1 will be hardly half of the average prewar carryover on that date.

In southeastern Europe, Rumania—which now includes Bessarabia, formerly a part of Russia, and Transylvania, formerly a Province of Hungary—has a prospective yield this season of hardly more than half the prewar average for that territory. The indications in "Greater Rumania" are for a crop of approximately 93,000,000 bus. as compared with 174,000,000 as a prewar average. This big reduction is due to a small acreage and not to crop failure.

Production in the large importing countries, except the United Kingdom, has not returned to prewar average. Neither are the imports of these countries sufficient to equal the prewar consumption. The United Kingdom is back to normal in wheat consumption, its imports for this year being fully up to the average of prewar years. France is approaching normal consumption,

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Live Stock and Meats

SHEEP AND LAMBS ADVANCE WHILE CATTLE AND HOGS SLUMP.

Heavy, Fat Cattle Hit Lowest Levels in Nearly 10 Years—Hogs Down to 1916 Levels.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Further declines in prices of heavy, fat cattle carrying such stock to the lowest levels touched in approximately 10 years, a slump in hog prices which brought that market to the lowest point reached since 1916, and sharp gains in sheep and lamb prices featured the live stock market at the points under review during the week ending Apr. 23.

The healthy undertone in the sheep and lamb trade together with a strong upward trend was in sharp contrast with the weak and depressed markets for hogs and cattle and furnished the most unexpected development of the week's trading.

Material expansion in cattle receipts with an increasing percentage of heavy steers, and the tendency of Jewish holidays to restrict an already narrow outlet for heavy beef carcasses were depressing factors in the cattle trade.

Hog Markets Sag.

In the hog market practically all influences were of bearish nature, the market sagging under the pressure of its own weight. The price range between light and heavy hogs showed further marked contraction, a spread of scarcely 50¢ existing at Chicago at the week end between the prices of choice light and choice 300 lb. hogs. This was true despite the fact that heavy fresh pork loins and provisions declined sharply. The trade generally is inclined to believe that heavy hogs are selling closer to light weights than is justified by conditions prevailing in the market for the products of heavy hogs. Because of the abundance of comparatively cheap corn, recent declines are not expected to have the usual tendency to curtail the breeding of sows for fall farrowing.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week under review totaled approximately 171,200 cattle, 505,000 hogs, and 253,000 sheep, compared with 140,729 cattle, 512,752 hogs, and 266,181 sheep the week previous, and 205,697 cattle, 574,542 hogs, and 182,587 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Liberal Cattle Receipts.

Cattle.—Liberal receipts of cattle and a sluggish demand were bearish influences in the cattle market. Heavy beef steers were especially difficult to sell and closing prices were generally 25¢ to 50¢ lower than a week previous. On the other hand, good and choice lightweight cattle were comparatively scarce and met an active outlet at steady prices, some points reporting closing prices strong.

The large proportion of weighty bullocks being received at market centers of late is due largely to the fact that many feeders have fed their cattle two or three months longer than they intended to in the hope that the market might advance. The opposite has been the case, however, as the market on heavy, long-fed steers has declined sharply during the last few months. While well-conditioned, light yearling steers and heifers mixed sold around \$9.25 to \$9.50 on the Chicago market, weighty bullocks of

better quality and finish sold around \$8.50 to \$9.

Much the same condition prevailed at other markets. No heavy beef steers passed \$8.60 at Kansas City and few loads sold above \$8.10, but yearlings sold as high as \$9.30. Omaha reported sales of yearlings at \$8.50, but only one load of heavy cattle that high. East St. Louis reported sales of yearlings up to \$9.35 with no weighty bullocks above \$8.85.

\$9.60 Top at Chicago.

At Chicago the extreme top was \$9.60, given for prime 740 lb. baby beefs. Sales of weighty steers above \$8.75 were very few. Beef steers sold at a comparatively narrow range, \$7.50 to \$8.50 taking the bulk.

Heavy fat cows sold relatively high early in the week, but the close of the Jewish holiday period had an adverse effect on trade and many heavy cows closed 50¢ lower at Chicago, some other markets reporting like declines. Owing to country demand for low-priced stock cows and heifers, killers obtained very few cows under \$5.50. Largely because of comparative scarcity she stock is still selling relatively high as compared with beef steers.

Export demand for cattle was of comparatively large volume, foreign buyers taking around 2,000 head on the Chicago market. Most of these cattle were beef steers of good quality and finish, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. The comparatively low prices also attracted liberal eastern orders. About 42% of Chicago's receipts were shipped out, going mostly to eastern centers and for export. The remainder went back to the country.

Export and shipping demand was a boon to the bull trade. Bologna bulls advanced mostly 50¢, while beef and butcher bull prices advanced in sympathy, although not to so great an extent.

Veal calves were in good demand and prices advanced about 50¢. Packers took most of the veal calves at Chicago around \$7.50 to \$8.50 and shippers paid \$9 to \$10 for selected 140 to 180 lb. weights. Country demand for weighty calves was in evidence, comparatively few of reasonably good breeding going to killers. Canners and cutters remained about steady at most points. Good mouthed, healthy appearing cows in butter and canner flesh went to country buyers in many instances for grazing.

(Concluded on page 285, column 1.)

SHARP ADVANCES REGISTERED ON FRESH MEAT MARKETS.

Light Offerings Chief Cause of Gains—Eastern Markets Reported Stronger than Western.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Both demand and supplies of fresh meats during the week ending Apr. 22 were but slightly changed from the average of the past several weeks. Offerings, particularly during the early part of the week, were comparatively light and resulted in sharp advances at all markets. Chicago was relatively weaker than the eastern markets due to slightly increased offerings and a somewhat lighter demand after Tuesday.

Beef.—Light, handyweight steers and cows of all grades were in light supply and best demand at all markets. These grades and weights sold at the top of the price range in their respective classes. Bulk of offerings consisted of medium and good grade, heavy weight steers and cows, few of which sold except in cuts.

Boston Highest Market.

Boston was the strongest point, gains of \$1.25 and \$1.50 being made on steers and \$2 on cows over the previous week's close. Steers and cows gained 50¢ to \$1 at New York and Philadelphia. Chicago gained 50¢ to \$1 on steers and held steady on cows. Offerings of bulls were extremely light with the demand fairly good at all markets. Gains of \$2 were made at Boston, \$1.50 to \$2 at New York, and 75¢ at Chicago. Practically none were on sale at Philadelphia. Kosher offerings were fairly liberal and demand was uneven. Early advances were lost after midweek, New York and Chicago closing prices being unchanged, with those at Philadelphia and Boston \$1 lower.

Veal.—Light to moderate offerings of veal met with a fairly steady demand at all markets. Practically no choice veal was on sale at eastern markets, and only a limited amount was offered at Chicago. Bulk of offerings consisted of common and medium grades. Choice veal gained 50¢ at Chicago. Other grades were unchanged. Prices advanced \$1 at New York, \$1 to \$2 at Boston, while Philadelphia was unchanged.

Lamb.—Moderate to liberal offerings of lamb consisted largely of heavyweight light and choice grades. Handyweight lambs averaging 35 lbs. and under, were in urgent demand and sold at a considerable premium

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	This wk.	Last wk.	1 yr. ago.
	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.	Wt./Cost.
Chicago.....	245 88.62	235 88.70	239 88.44	237 88.13	239 88.21	249 88.21	239 88.35	246 88.39	248 815.19
East St. Louis.....	177 9.05	194 9.01	193 8.52	199 8.01	199 8.01	194 8.47	194 8.61	218 14.46	
Kansas City.....	220 8.11	224 8.03	223 7.82	229 7.64	242 7.56	224 7.39	225 7.90	230 7.32	241 14.08
Omaha.....	247 8.01	267 7.82	263 7.46	258 7.40	258 7.42	254 7.61	260 7.56	260 7.70	250 14.24
South St. Paul.....	227 8.23	223 8.17	230 7.97	227 7.66	232 7.44	227 7.74	229 7.90	239 8.07	

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 23.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.
Chicago.....	77,288	26,423	53,865	142,121	18,015	124,106	93,772	30,313	63,459
East St. Louis.....	16,081	4,198	13,883	71,582	28,539	56,008	5,901	491	4,739
Indianapolis.....	10,968	5,223	5,745	52,423	28,309	24,167	323		285
Kansas City.....	34,532	11,732	22,800	38,569	5,448	33,497	34,930	6,162	30,142
Oklahoma City.....	4,966	1,262	2,988	11,542	222	10,584	31		31
Omaha.....	28,765	10,214	18,551	58,195	13,546	44,650	67,881	25,660	42,221
St. Joseph.....	10,196	2,660	7,046	24,050	3,458	20,521	21,588	6,099	17,935
St. Paul.....	15,190	5,130	9,033	38,713	5,379	32,732	1,205	2	933
Sioux City.....	11,091	6,602	5,031	36,829	13,887	22,641	5,179	952	3,930
Wichita.....	8,320	8,142	1,038	5,633	280	8,179	1,176	1,102	72
Total.....	217,569	84,605	137,137	489,961	117,083	377,138	234,966	70,781	163,743
Previous week.....	180,748	73,632	110,334	459,927	144,597	324,926	234,092	62,803	169,099

¹Week ending Friday, Apr. 22.

over the heavyweights. Monday's advances of \$1 to \$2 at New York and Boston were firmly held throughout the week. Closing prices at Chicago and Philadelphia were unchanged.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton were comparatively light at all markets, and quality averaged good. Under a fair demand Boston gained \$2, other markets remaining unchanged from the previous week's close.

Pork.—At all markets offerings were moderate and demand uneven. Light average loins were in limited supply and fairly good demand. Gains of \$1 were scored at Boston and Philadelphia. Heavy loins declined \$1 at Philadelphia and \$1 to \$2 at Boston. New York was unchanged and Chicago \$1 lower on average loins of all weights. Except at Chicago, where prices declined about \$1, other pork cuts held about steady with last week's close.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS. Week Ending Friday Apr. 22.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago.....	4,506	849	
East St. Louis.....	1,920	1,333	
Fort Worth.....	3,063	305	556
Indianapolis.....	280	382	10
Kansas City.....	9,609	662	1,054
Oklahoma City.....	1,267	151	
Omaha.....	3,308	110	215
St. Joseph.....	467		392
St. Paul.....	3,482	2,696	2
Sioux City.....	1,986	360	182
Wichita.....	7,823	280	
Total.....	37,716	6,479	3,360
Previous week.....	39,588	9,212	3,901
Same week last year.....	45,055	8,449	11,194

State destination:			
Arkansas.....	30		
Colorado.....	23		230
District of Columbia.....			
Illinois.....	2,944	1,217	369
Indiana.....	789	547	10
Iowa.....	3,630	1,194	249
Kansas.....	12,750	239	
Kentucky.....	740		
Louisiana.....	133		
Maryland.....	247		
Michigan.....	531	234	250
Minnesota.....	1,260	587	2
Missouri.....	2,938	567	872
Nebraska.....	2,613	250	305
New Jersey.....	124		
New York.....	169	208	
Ohio.....	1,519	401	325
Oklahoma.....	2,557	291	
Pennsylvania.....	188	502	
South Dakota.....	680		91
Texas.....	1,978		655
Virginia.....	545		
West Virginia.....	281		
Wisconsin.....	1,007	132	
Total.....	37,716	6,479	3,360

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Apr. 22	Apr. 15.	Mar. 25.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average.....	\$24.50-26.00	\$21.50-26.50	\$25.00-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average.....	23.75-28.50	27.50-28.50	27.00-28.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average.....	13.50-17.00	16.00-18.50	14.75-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average.....	26.00-28.00	26.50-29.00	26.00-29.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average.....	40.50-42.50	41.50-43.00	41.00-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average.....	14.75-16.50	15.50-16.50	15.00-16.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average.....	11.00-13.25	11.00-13.25	12.50-13.25
Purelard, tierces, 12.50-13.00.....	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	14.25-15.00
Compound lard, tierces.....	8.50-9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00-10.75

Wisconsin in 1919 produced 26,376,021 bus. of white potatoes on an area totaling 294,424 acres, according to figures published by the Census Bureau. The value was placed at \$60,664,851.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 26.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top.....	\$8.35	\$7.90	\$7.90	\$7.75	\$7.75
Bulk of sales.....	7.85-8.20	7.60-7.85	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.60	7.00-7.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice.....	7.75-8.10	7.40-7.65	6.90-7.60	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.25
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.00-8.25	7.50-7.90	6.75-7.80	7.40-7.75	7.00-7.75
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.00-8.35	7.65-7.90	7.40-7.90	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice.....	7.90-8.30	7.50-7.75	7.35-7.80		
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	6.60-7.35	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.50	6.25-6.75	6.50-6.75
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough.....	6.25-6.60	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.25	6.00-6.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice.....	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.75	7.75-8.75	7.00-7.75	7.50-8.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down).....					
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime.....	8.15-9.00	8.25-8.50	7.65-8.40	7.75-8.50	7.40-7.75
Good.....	7.65-8.15	7.60-8.25	7.10-7.80	7.25-7.75	7.40-7.75
Medium.....	7.25-7.65	7.00-7.60	6.95-7.25	7.00-7.25	6.85-7.25
Common.....	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.00	6.50-6.90	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.85
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime.....	8.25-9.25	8.25-9.00	7.90-8.60	8.00-8.65	7.50-8.00
Good.....	7.75-8.40	7.75-8.25	7.25-7.90	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
Medium.....	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.75	6.85-7.25	7.15-7.50	6.75-7.25
Common.....	6.25-7.25	6.75-7.00	6.25-6.85	6.00-7.15	6.00-6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice.....	5.25-8.75	6.00-9.00	5.00-7.90	5.25-7.75	5.50-8.00
Cows, common-choice.....	4.75-7.00	5.00-7.00	4.75-6.50	4.50-7.25	5.00-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	4.75-7.00	4.25-5.00	4.25-6.10	4.50-7.00	4.00-6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers.....	2.25-4.75	2.00-5.00	1.75-4.75	2.25-4.50	1.50-4.25
Canner steers.....	3.00-4.50	3.50-4.25	2.50-4.50	2.50-4.25	2.50-4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice.....	7.00-9.50	6.75-8.75	7.00-9.00	6.50-9.25	4.50-7.00
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	4.00-7.75	5.00-9.00	4.50-8.50	5.00-8.50	3.50-7.00
FEEDER STEERS:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice.....	6.75-8.00	6.25-7.75	6.65-7.90	6.50-7.75	5.75-7.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice.....	6.50-7.75	6.25-7.75	6.40-7.85	6.00-7.65	5.25-7.25
STOCKER CATTLE:					
Steers, common-choice.....	5.25-7.60	5.00-7.50	4.25-7.00	5.25-7.50	5.00-7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice.....	3.50-6.00	3.75-6.50	3.00-5.75	3.25-6.00	3.00-6.00
Calves.....					
Good and choice.....		6.50-7.25	6.50-8.00	6.75-8.50	
Common and medium.....		5.50-6.25	4.00-6.50	5.00-6.75	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84-lbs. down, medium-choice.....	9.65-11.25	9.25-10.50	9.25-10.50	9.50-10.75	8.50-10.50
85-lbs. up, medium-choice.....	9.25-11.00	8.00-10.00	8.25-10.25	8.75-10.40	8.00-10.00
Culls and common.....	7.75-9.50	6.75-8.50	6.75-8.50	7.75-9.00	6.00-7.50
Feeder lambs.....	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.35	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.50	6.00-7.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime.....	8.00-9.50	6.50-8.25	6.00-8.65	7.25-8.50	7.00-8.75
Wethers, medium-prime.....	6.00-7.75	5.50-7.25	6.00-7.10	6.25-7.50	6.00-7.25
EWES:					
Medium, good and choice.....	5.50-7.25	5.00-6.50	5.50-6.75	5.75-7.25	4.75-6.70
Culls and common.....	2.25-5.00	2.25-4.50	2.50-5.25	2.25-5.25	1.50-4.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 26.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 19.	Mar. 29.	Apr. 26.	Apr. 19.	Mar. 29.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice.....	\$18.00-19.00	\$18.00-19.00	\$18.00-19.00	\$18.00-19.00	\$18.50-19.00	
Good.....	16.00-17.50	16.50-17.50	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	\$16.00-17.00
Medium.....	14.50-15.50	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50	15.00-16.00
Common.....	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.50		15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Cow—						
Good.....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-16.00	13.00-14.00
Medium.....	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	12.50-13.00
Common.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00			11.50-12.00
Bull—						
Medium.....					10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50
Common.....	10.50-11.00	9.50-10.00	10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring.....				28.00-30.00		
Choice.....	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.00
Good.....	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00
Medium.....	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Common.....	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00			16.00-18.00
Mutton—						
Good.....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.50	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-14.00
Medium.....	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00
Common.....	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00		12.00-13.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice.....	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	22.00-23.00		21.00-22.00
Good.....	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-21.00
Medium.....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Common.....	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average.....	25.00-26.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-26.00
10-12 lbs. average.....	23.00-24.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	23.00-24.00
12-14 lbs. average.....	21.00-22.00	25.00-27.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00
14-16 lbs. average.....	19.00-20.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00
16 lbs. and over.....	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned.....	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average.....	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00			
6-8 lbs. average.....	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
Butts—						
Boneless.....				23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	
Boston style.....	15.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS UNDERGOING USUAL SPRING SLUMP.

Trade of Opinion that Season of Flush Production Has Started—Increased Output Expected.

For several weeks now butter markets have been nervous and jumpy in anticipation of the usual spring break which comes at the opening of the season of flush production. Consumption of butter has been exceptionally heavy this year, even at high prices, but sentiment on the part of the wholesale and jobbing trade has been weaker of late than the supply and the good consumptive demand have warranted.

There has been some question as to when the flush of production may be expected, but at the close of the week ending Apr. 23 the consensus of opinion was that the real increase had started. The heavy accumulation of centralized carlots which appeared on the Chicago market as early as Apr. 18 failed to clear up all week, although a number were shipped to eastern markets where the supply of butter was shorter.

Week's Declines from 4½ to 6 Cents.

New York prices on Danish and California were held until Apr. 22, when offerings were cut 1¢ to 1½¢ under the market. Buying on all markets was practically on a day-to-day basis, and while receipts were just about heavy enough to take care of trade, larger shipments were reported rolling. Any stock left on dealers' floors at the close of one day was forced on the market the next day. Declines for the week ranged from 4½¢ to 6¢, and at the close all markets were weak and unsettled.

Butter Output Shows Increase.

The report of the Association of American Creamery Butter Manufacturers shows an increase for the week ending Apr. 16 of 3.7% compared with the previous week, and of 25.6% compared with the same week last year. This report covers the output of 81 factories. The largest increase so far has been in centralized butter, most of which is coming from southern Wisconsin sections, but toward the close of the week receivers of l. c. l. shipments all reported an increase in the size of the lots and frequency of shipment. A number of the receipts are showing some grass butter, which further indicates that the flush of production will soon be here. Present stocks of Danish butter at New York are said to be down to about 5,000 casks. Offerings of Danish for shipment on the *Frederick VIII*, which sailed Friday, were made at 41¢ c. i. f., but this price was not attractive to importers.

Quality Defects Becoming More Frequent.

A few lots of butter now on the market show onion and garlic flavors. Body is also defective on some lots, due to part grass feed. Philadelphia reports a number of shipments of prints arriving with a woody flavor because boxes were not properly lined or were made of unseasoned wood. Some mold is beginning to make its appearance, and shippers might well take special precautions against this fault from now on, as losses from this cause can be easily avoided. A circular on mold prevention may be had upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

LIGHTER RECEIPTS FAIL TO GIVE EGG MARKETS FIRMER TONE.

Eastern Markets Strengthened Somewhat by Jewish Trade—Slower Movement into Storage.

Although receipts for the week ending Apr. 23 were lighter than for the previous week by 34,133 cases, demand was correspondingly light, and the markets were left in the same, if not a weaker, condition than the week before. While it was reasonably easy to dispose of fine northern stock, trade was still very selective, and many receivers experienced difficulty in moving goods of poorer quality.

Early in the week the eastern markets found a fair demand from the Jewish trade, which caused some slight advances. However, practically all these wants were supplied in a few days. The California and near-by white-egg markets were affected most by this trade. The Chicago market was weak, with prices tending to lower levels all week, and after Wednesday New York, Boston, and Philadelphia were in the same condition.

Storage Movement Slower.

Eggs are still going into storage, but the movement is slower than for some weeks past. Shippers are ordering only their best grades stored against loss, the rest being left on the market. Contractors and receivers who are putting eggs away are doing so very cautiously and are storing only the eggs which they are sure will come out in good shape. Eggs grading Poor Storage Packed have moved slowly.

Fancy eggs, not graded for storage, and dirties found a fair demand in consumptive channels, but on the whole the consumptive demand is insufficient to clear this class of goods. The supply has been heavy enough to throw the market in the buyers' favor.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 23.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday.....	46½	46½	47½	47½	34½
Tuesday.....	45½	46½	47½	47½	35
Wednesday.....	46	45	47½	47	34½
Thursday.....	45½	45	47	46½	34
Friday.....	44½	43	46	45	33½
Saturday.....	41	40	43	42	32½

Average for week	44.83	44.25	46.33	45.60	34.04
Previous week.....	48.00	46.63	50.08	48.92	35.58
Corresponding week last year.....	75.50	64.62	74.83	69.89	58.59

A MERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday.....	27½-28½	18-19	21½-22½	18	17½
Tuesday.....	27½-28½	17½	(1)	17½	17
Wednesday.....	27½-28½	17-17½	21-22	17	17
Thursday.....	27½-28½	17-17½	21-22	16	17
Friday.....	27½-28½	17-17½	20-21½	16	17
Saturday.....	27½-28½	17-17½	20-21½	15½	17

Average for week	28.00	17.63	21.30	18.68	17.15
Previous week.....	28.00	18.83	22.75	19.16	18.21
Corresponding week last year.....	29.50	28.20	30.50	24.00	28.37

1 Holiday. 2 Held cheese prices. 3 Fresh cheese prices. 4 Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday.....	44½	Friday.....	40
Tuesday.....	43½	Saturday.....	38½
Wednesday.....	42	Average.....	41.71
Thursday.....	41½-42		

CHEESE PRICES CONTINUE TREND TOWARD LOWER LEVELS.

Week's Markets Characterized by Dull Trading—Very Light Consumptive Demand Reported.

Prices in cheese markets continued their downward tendency during the week ending Apr. 23, but in spite of this fact trading was dull and listless and market conditions at the close were more critical for wholesale dealers at primary markets than at almost any time this year. Many dealers characterize the market as demoralized, and can see no signs of relief until prices hit the very lowest point.

Dealers Report Light Trade.

Business has been so light that some dealers who operate warehouses at which the output from factories is received are experiencing difficulty in financing their operations. Others are said to have closed some of their branch warehouses. Wisconsin dealers, in general, are refusing to take on any new factories just at this time, and it appears that more cheese may find its way to the auction board at Plymouth. In this case markets may quickly reach bottom, unless factories are in a position to hold their output for the prices they want.

Light Consumptive Demand.

Some complaint is heard that retail prices have been kept too high, with the result that consumptive demand has been lacking at the time when it was most needed. Reductions in retail prices have been made in some markets, but it is too soon to notice any reaction. Purchases by jobbing distributors point to the fact that cheese consumption is relatively low at present.

There was an export demand at New York during the week, and several thousand boxes were moved. Further export shipments were also made on consignment. Large styles of New York and Wisconsin cheese were practically cleaned up by Canadian buyers, presumably for export to England, but none of this business served to strengthen the weak markets.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 23.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.			
Receipts.....	8,988,900	8,730,577	6,096,371
Put into cold storage	307,504	242,564	931,113
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	1,469,632	1,747,381	2,090,715
Change during week	1,164,128	1,504,317	-1,139,402
Total holdings.....	5,902,885	7,005,103	6,382,423
CHEESE.			
Receipts.....	2,137,862	3,077,403	1,974,556
Put into cold storage	337,876	241,145	204,060
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	494,624	720,345	1,244,682
Change during week	-156,748	-479,200	-1,040,632
Total holdings.....	5,169,941	5,326,689	7,926,620
DRESSED POLTRY.			
Receipts.....	2,167,575	2,663,718	894,685
Put into cold storage	924,739	1,001,870	749,398
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	3,329,597	3,350,491	4,352,304
Change during week	-2,404,759	-2,348,621	-3,402,906
Total holdings.....	38,821,059	41,225,567	33,625,565
EGGS.			
Receipts.....	584,073	610,348	499,474
Put into cold storage	393,261	544,822	277,530
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	12,758	10,441	7,159
Change during week	-290,503	-334,381	-270,731
Total holdings.....	1,885,567	1,395,064	517,151

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR APRIL.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points¹ for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Sections. ²	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England.....	240	\$2.21-4.20	\$3.30
Middle Atlantic.....	1,199	2.14-3.22	2.41
East North Central.....	613	1.89-3.03	2.50
West North Central.....	340	1.54-2.95	2.62
South Atlantic.....	135	2.48-4.65	3.47
East South Central.....	128	1.95-3.49	2.44
West South Central.....	93	2.10-4.36	3.24
Mountain.....	132	1.92-2.91	2.52
Pacific.....	176	2.63-3.40	3.02
United States.....	3,066	1.54-4.65	2.61

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections. ²	Number of local markets.	Average for—			
		Mar. 1921.	Apr. 1921.	Apr. 1920.	
New England.....	235	\$3.33	\$3.32	\$4.03	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,184	2.43	2.41	2.99	
East North Central.....	586	2.45	2.41	3.10	
West North Central.....	319	2.65	2.60	3.33	
South Atlantic.....	116	3.68	3.31	4.48	
East South Central.....	74	2.17	2.11	3.52	
West South Central.....	83	3.61	3.36	4.38	
Mountain.....	86	2.48	2.39	3.04	
Pacific.....	176	3.01	3.02	3.94	
United States.....	2,859	2.64	2.62	3.25	

¹ The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.33.

² The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn. Middle Atlantic—N. Y., N. J., and Pa. East North Central—Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis. West North Central—Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kans. South Atlantic—Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla. East South Central—Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss. West South Central—Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. Mountain—Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev. Pacific—Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per quart.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per quart.	Cultured butter-milk per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston.....	15.25	19	23.5	13.5	10
New York.....	15	18	28	20	11
Philadelphia.....	13	16	28	16	12
Pittsburgh.....	14	17	.....	17	.....
Cincinnati.....	14	.....	24	15	.....
Chicago.....	14	23	25	16-17	.....
Minneapolis.....	12	.....	23	14	15
St. Louis.....	14	19.5	24.5	17.5-18	13
Washington.....	15	16	30	15-17.5	17
Jacksonville.....	.....	28	.....	25	12
New Orleans.....	16	20	30	18	14
Memphis.....	17	.....	18	19	.....
San Francisco.....	15	.....	25	16	15
Average.....	14.44	19.61	26.67	17.32	12.73

March Imports of Soybean Oil.

The United States imported 2,116,000 lbs. of soybean oil valued at \$92,007 during March compared with 1,000,000 lbs. valued at \$40,064 during February. About 62,000 lbs. of this imported oil were reexported to Canada. Our sources of supply were the leased territory of Kwantung, which furnished 2,114,000 lbs., and Japan, 2,000 lbs. Our exports of home-produced soybean oil during March amounted to 27,245 lbs. valued at \$4,832.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart).

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city. ¹	Selling price. ²					At retail stores.
			On routes.					
			Wholesale trade.		Family trade.		Bottles.	
Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.					
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Alabama.....	Birmingham.....	6.68	12.5-13.75	15	20	20		
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	.....	15	.....	18	18		
California.....	San Francisco.....	7.74	10.66	12	15	14		
	Los Angeles.....	7.53	13.33	15	16	16		
	Long Beach.....	7.23	13.375	.....	.....	.....		
	San Diego.....	7.89	12.5	.....	.....	.....		
Colorado.....	Boulder.....	4.52	8.5	.....	10	10		
	Colorado Springs.....	6.32	8.75	10	11	11		
	Pueblo.....	6.45	9.375	10	13	10		
	Denver.....	5.27	7.5	10	12	10-12		
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	9.08	12	14	16	16		
	Bridgeport.....	.....	10	13	15	13		
	New Haven.....	8.99	.....	.....	14	14		
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	8.99	12.5-13	14	16	16		
Florida.....	Jacksonville.....	10.30	17.5	.....	.....	.....		
	Miami.....	18.69-31.51	18.75-31.25	20	25	25		
	Tampa.....	.....	11.25	.....	20	20		
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	6.30	12.5	.....	.....	.....		
	Savannah.....	.....	13.75-15	18.20	22-25	22-25		
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	6.19	9.5	13	14	14		
	Peoria.....	5.05	8.5	12	15	12		
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	4.90	8.75-9.5	11	13	13		
	South Bend.....	5.48	9	11	13	13		
	Evansville.....	5.14	9.75	13	14	14		
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	5.27	10	11	13	13		
	Sioux City.....	5.27	10	11	8	12.5		
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	4.84	8.75	10	12	12		
	Kansas City.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	8.04	11.25	14	16	16		
	Alexandria.....	7.48	10	12	15	15		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	6.88	.....	.....	14	14		
	Cumberland.....	9.68	12.5	14	16	16		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	8.04	11.25	13.5	15.5	15.5		
	Springfield.....	8.26	12	14	16	12		
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	5.38	11	13	13	13		
	Grand Rapids.....	5.55	9.5	11	13	13		
	Kalamazoo.....	6.84	10.5	11	13	13		
Minnesota.....	Minneapolis.....	6.24	9.5	10.5	12	10.5-12		
	St. Paul.....	6.24	9.5	10.5	12	12		
	Duluth.....	5.38	9.0	11	12.5-13	13		
Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	6.65	10	11-12	13-14	12-14		
	St. Joseph.....	4.09	7.5	10	10	10		
	St. Louis.....	6.39	10.5	12	14	14		
Montana.....	Butte.....	5.27	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	4.13	8.75	9-9.5	11	9-11		
	Omaha.....	4.26	8.75	10	11	12-14		
New Jersey.....	Newark.....	6.09	9.0	12	15	15		
	Trenton.....	7.48	10.5	13	13	15		
	Camden.....	7.57	.....	.....	13	13		
New York.....	Buffalo.....	5.76	8.75	11.5	13	13		
	New York.....	5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Rochester.....	5.59	9.5	11	12.5	12.5		
	Albany.....	4.92	.....	.....	14-15	16		
North Carolina.....	Asheville.....	8.60	13	14	18	18		
North Dakota.....	Fargo.....	5.76	7.5	10	13	13		
	Jamestown.....	5.91	8.75	10	12.5	10		
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	4.52-5.27	11.25	13	15	15		
	Tulsa.....	5.67	11.25	13	16-18	18		
Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	6.67	11	12.5	14	14		
	Cincinnati.....	6.77	12	.....	14	14		
	Toledo.....	5.38	.....	.....	14	14		
	Columbus.....	5.89	11.5	13	14	14		
Oregon.....	Eugene.....	6.45	10	11	14	14		
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	6.75	10.25-11.25	13.5	14	14		
	Philadelphia.....	7.48	11	.....	13	13		
	Scranton.....	5.07	10.5	12	12	13		
	Harrisburg.....	6.32	11	11	12	12		
Rhode Island.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	5.85	10	13	13	13		
	Providence.....	8.04	12	13.5	15	15		
	Newport.....	9.35	.....	.....	.....	.....		
South Dakota.....	Sioux Falls.....	6.45	10	12	12	12		
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	7.50	11.25	14-15	17	17		
	Nashville.....	5.01	10	13	14	14		
	Chattanooga.....	5.59	10	12	15	15		
Texas.....	Galveston.....	7.00	.....	14	18	18		
	El Paso.....	8.49	.....	14	17	17		
	San Antonio.....	6.88-6.98	10	11	12.5	11		
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	6.75	7.5	11	13	13		
Vermont.....	Burlington.....	5.38	.....	10	13	13		
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	9.33	11	11	13	11		
	Roanoke.....	8.75	12	14	16	14		
Washington.....	Seattle.....	6.13	7.25-8.25	8.5-9	13	11-13		
	Snoqualmie.....	6.99	11	12-12.5	14-14.5	14		
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	6.75	11.25	14	16	16		
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	4.84	8.0	8.5	10	10		
	Beloit.....	.....	7.5	10	11	11		
	Green Bay.....	5.38	8.0	10	11	11		

¹ In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

² These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

³ In these markets lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

⁴ In these markets the prices of milk are based on accepted wholesale market quotations for butter or American cheese.

⁵ The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile freight zone.

Fruits and Vegetables

NEW POTATOES AND STRAWBERRIES REGISTER PRICE DECLINES.

Irregular Prices Feature Week's Produce Markets—
Old Potatoes Holding Fairly Steady.

An irregularity of price movement featured the fruit and vegetable markets for the week ending Apr. 25. Markets for cucumbers, lettuce, new potatoes, spinach, and strawberries were generally weak, while apple, celery, and tomato prices showed an upward trend. Total shipments of about 15 lines were approximately 60,000 cars in excess of the corresponding date last season. 331,454 cars having been rolled to Apr. 23 compared with 321,743 during the 1919-1920 season.

New Potatoes Sell Lower.

Potatoes.—Markets for old potatoes have been nearly steady but selling prices for the new crop closed the week at a lower level, probably influenced by the steadily increasing shipments of early potatoes during the first half of April. Round White sacked stock was practically unchanged at northern shipping points, prices ruling steady at 70c to 85c per 100 lbs., with movement light. The carlot market in Chicago was also steady at 90c to \$1.05. Eastern Round White potatoes ranged \$1 to \$1.15 in leading eastern consuming centers. Important markets for Florida Spaulding Rose reported price declines of 50c to 75c per double head barrel, No. 1 potatoes closing at \$7 to \$7.50 in Chicago and \$6.75 to \$7 in New York City. Prices were firm at shipping points at \$5 to \$5.75 per bbl. f. o. b. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs closed 75c to \$1 lower per 100 lbs. in Kansas City at \$5.75 to \$6. Shipments of old potatoes have continued much heavier the past two weeks than during the similar period a year ago, which might be accounted for by the unfavorable transportation conditions prevailing then.

Apple Prices Advance.

Apples.—Apple markets have been generally firm, the upward trend carrying prices of A-2½ New York cold storage Baldwins up 25c to 50c per bbl. Prices range mostly \$5.75 to \$6.75 per bbl. in leading wholesale consuming markets compared with \$4.50 to \$5 early in the season. Boxed apples also advanced about 25c per box in Chicago, medium to large size northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps selling at \$2.75 to \$4, and small sizes \$2 to \$2.50. Carlot shipments of barreled apples to Apr. 23 exceeded last season's movement by about 25,000 cars while boxed stock fell short some 10,000 cars.

Onions.—Sacked yellow onions continue slow and steady in consuming centers, prices ranging mostly 75c to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Movement of old onions was practically finished at this time last season. It is estimated that approximately 76,500 sacks or the equivalent of about 319 carloads still remain in cold storage in New York City and vicinity. Shipments have exceeded those of last season, total movement to Apr. 23 reaching 26,300 cars compared with 20,504 cars during the corresponding period last year.

Texas onions were steady in consuming markets at \$1.50 to \$2 per standard crate for commercial pack Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Yellow Bermudas and unchanged around \$1 f. o. b.

at shipping points. Movement of the new crop has been increasing steadily and has reached a rate of nearly 500 cars per week.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked,
per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season.		One year ago.
		Apr. 25.	Apr. 18.	
New York...	223	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.10-1.15	\$7.80-8.05
Boston...	150	1.00-2.10	1.00-1.10	1.65-6.65
Philadelphia...	130	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.10	7.00
Baltimore...	20	1.00-1.15	1.10-1.15	7.40
Pittsburgh...	164	1.10	1.15	6.65
Cleveland...	38	1.10-1.15	1.05-1.10	6.65
Cincinnati...	30	1.10-1.15	1.15	7.25
Detroit...	20	1.00-1.15	.90-.95	7.00-7.35
Chicago...	275	2.90-1.05	2.90-1.10	7.25-7.50
St. Louis...	80	1.25-1.35	1.25	7.25-7.40
Kansas City...	105	1.30	1.20	7.25-7.75

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose No. 1, Barrels.

New York...	155	\$5.75-7.50	\$7.50-7.75	\$18.00
Boston...	33	7.00-7.50	8.00-8.50	.....
Philadelphia...	77	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	20.00
Baltimore...	15	7.00	7.00	18.00
Pittsburgh...	24	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75	.....
Cleveland...	13	7.25-7.50	7.50-7.75	.....
Cincinnati...	10	7.00	8.00-8.50	.....
Chicago...	34	7.00-7.50	7.75-8.00	25.00
St. Louis...	10	7.00	.....	.....
Kansas City...	8	5.75-6.00	6.50-7.00	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties,
Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York...	36	\$9.00-1.25	\$0.75-1.75	\$7.00-7.50
Boston...	9	.75-1.00	.50-.75	7.00-7.25
Philadelphia...	27	.75-1.00	1.25-1.50	7.25-8.50
Baltimore...	9	1.00-1.25	1.50	9.00
Pittsburgh...	11	1.00-1.25	1.50	9.00-9.25
Detroit...	1	1.25-1.50	.75-.90	9.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Standard Crates.

New York...	58	\$1.65-1.75	\$1.75-1.85	.....
Boston...	31	1.85-2.00	2.00-2.12	\$6.00
Philadelphia...	26	1.85-2.00	2.00	5.00
Baltimore...	10	2.00-2.15	2.15-2.25	.....
Pittsburgh...	37	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	6.75
Cleveland...	8	1.75-2.00	1.65-1.75	6.00
Cincinnati...	11	1.50-1.65	1.85	4.50
Detroit...	10	1.65-1.85	1.75-1.85	.....
Chicago...	44	1.50-1.65	1.50-1.60	4.75-5.25
St. Louis...	55	1.50-1.65	1.50-1.65	4.50
Kansas City...	9	1.50-1.65	1.50-1.75	3.75-4.00

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland
Yellow Varieties, bu. hamper.

New York...	39	\$2.50-2.75	\$2.50-2.65	\$3.00-3.50
Boston...	1	2.25	.....	.....
Philadelphia...	6	1.25-1.50	2.75-3.00	.....
Baltimore...	3	5.00-1.00	2.75	2.50-2.75
Pittsburgh...	12	2.00-2.15	2.00	2.25-2.35
Cincinnati...	18	1.35-2.50	1.90	2.00-2.25
Detroit...	4	2.75	2.75	3.25-3.75
Chicago...	9	1.75-2.00	1.90-2.00	3.00-3.25
St. Louis...	17	1.85-1.90	2.00-2.10	4.25-5.00
Kansas City...	4	1.75-1.90	1.75-2.00	3.50-3.75

STRAWBERRIES, Klondikes, 24-pt. crates.

New York...	85	\$0.30-0.35	\$0.45-0.50	\$0.20-0.30
Boston...	29	.30-.35	.50-.55	.35-.40
Philadelphia...	39	.22-.26	.40	.30-.37
Baltimore...	8	.22-.25	.30-.35	.45-.50
Pittsburgh...	15	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.25	4.25-5.00
Cleveland...	13	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	3.50-5.40
Cincinnati...	20	6.00	.....	4.00-4.25
Detroit...	12	5.00	5.00	4.75-5.00
Chicago...	80	4.00-4.50	5.00-5.25	4.25-5.40
St. Louis...	13	6.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	4.50-4.75
Kansas City...	7	6.00-7.50	5.00-5.25	4.25-5.40

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½, barrels.

New York...	77	\$6.00-6.50	\$6.00	.....
Boston...	7	6.50-7.75	6.00	.....
Philadelphia...	28	6.00-6.50	6.25	\$10.00
Baltimore...	6	5.25-5.75	5.75	.....
Pittsburgh...	63	5.75	5.75	.....
Cincinnati...	12	7.00-7.25	6.00-6.25	.....
Chicago...	12	6.00-6.50	6.25-6.50	8.00-8.50
St. Louis...	3	15.00	.....	7.50-8.75
Kansas City...	3	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium to large, boxes.

New York...	48	\$3.00-5.00	\$3.50-4.75	\$4.75-5.25
Boston...	8	.....	2.25-3.50	4.50-5.00
Philadelphia...	6	2.65-3.50	2.25-4.00	4.00-5.00
Baltimore...	3	2.50-3.50	2.25-4.00	.....
Pittsburgh...	13	2.25-3.75	2.25-3.50	4.25
Chicago...	33	2.50-4.00	2.50-3.75	3.50-3.75
Kansas City...	5	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	.....

while shipments of old stock have decreased to about one-sixth those of Texas new stock.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potatoes have been generally steady during a period of declining shipments, although at times some irregularity has appeared in the markets. New Jersey yellow stock moved in light volume on the New York market at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bu. hamper. Maryland and Delaware stock declined about 25c per bu. hamper in eastern markets, ranging mostly \$1.50 to \$2, Apr. 22. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet potatoes were steady in leading markets of the Middle West at \$1.75 to \$2. Shipments have declined slowly during the past month from a rate of 273 cars per week to 184 cars.

Strawberries.—Strawberries have been in moderate demand in many of the markets. Some preference seemed to be shown for Klondikes at Louisiana shipping points, which supported a gradual recovery in those markets to a closing range of \$3.40 to \$3.55 per 24-pt. crate f. o. b. cash truck. Prices continued to decline at North Carolina stations; declines of \$1 to \$1.25 per 32-qt. crate in addition to the equally severe loss of the preceding week brought prices down to \$4 to \$5 wagonloads cash to growers. Arkansas shipping stations reported a closing range of \$5 to \$6 per 24-qt. crate, carloads f. o. b. cash truck. Southern Klondike strawberries closed at 30c to 35c per quart in the New York wholesale market. Shipments increased about 225 cars, which is the largest gain in any one week this season.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* was quoted in very few markets. Minneapolis and St. Louis ruled steady around \$3.50 per crate. Florida Golden Self-blanching *celery* in 10-inch crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches advanced about \$1 per crate in several cities, a lively market in Chicago putting prices up to \$6.50 to \$7. Florida *cucumbers* lost last week's advance in New York, prices closing \$2.50 to \$2.75 per ½ bu. hamper. California *Iceberg lettuce* showed further weakness in several markets, ranging \$3 to \$4.50. Texas *spinach* was slow and weak in leading markets, closing lower in New York at \$1 to \$1.25 per bu. basket and at 75c to \$1 in Chicago.

New Bulletin on "Standard Containers for Fruits and Vegetables".

Farmers' Bulletin 1196 "Standard Containers for Fruits and Vegetables" is now available for distribution. This bulletin reviews the progress made on this subject and suggests improvements which should be made in the future. The story is told largely by illustrations.

(Table concluded from preceding column.)

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season.		One year ago.
	Apr. 25.	Apr. 18.	
Potatoes (100 lbs.)			
Waupaca, Wis.	\$0.75	\$0.75-0.80	.....
Hastings, Fla., bbl.	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.25	.....
Onions			
Laredo, Tex.	1.00	1.00	\$2.25-2.50
Strawberries, 24-pt. crates—			
Hammond, La.	3.40-3.55	3.10-3.30	3.75-3.85
32-qt. crates—			
Chadbourne, N. C.	4.00-5.00	5.00-6.25	.....
Judsonia, Ark.	6.50-8.25	.....	.....

* Maine Green Mountains. * Quart basis.

* Carlot sales. * 24-qt. crates.

* Texas Bliss Triumphs. * Middlewestern Ben Davis.

* Tennessee and Arkansas * Small and medium.

Nancy Halls.

POTATO PRICES AT LOWEST LEVEL AS SEASON NEARS END.

Main Crop Prices Declined Fully One-half Since October—Season's Record Reviewed.

With the season for old potatoes rapidly coming to a close, only a comparatively few thousand cars of old potatoes are likely to find a market, unless freezes cut back and delay the southern crop of new potatoes more than is expected now. Shipments of old stock in May, June, and July have averaged only about 7,000 cars for the five-year period of 1915-1920.

From the estimated crop for this season of 430,458,000 bus. there still remained 145,236,000 bus., or 242,143 cars, on Jan. 1. Shipments of old potatoes from Jan. 1 to Apr. 16 were 44,081 cars, leaving nearly 200,000 cars to be absorbed, mostly by local consumption, unless a profitable shipping market develops to a greater extent than usual during May and June.

The potato markets have tended downward since last July. The season for the main crop of 1920-21 opened at a slight recovery from the lowest prices reached in the middle of August, but markets still had a generally weak and unsettled tone. The late season, declining prices, and car shortage had the effect of decreasing activities in producing sections and the increased shipment of approximately 5,000 cars from the early States was offset by about the same amount of decrease from the main crop up to the end of the first week of October. Prices moved in general accord with the supply. The early low point was reached in September, 1920, when car lots in Chicago ranged \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs. for Northern White stock. Under lighter movement, prices recovered somewhat and Wisconsin Round Whites sold on Oct. 11 in Chicago at \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. After a considerable recovery by Nov. 1, following a decreasing volume of shipments, prices moved down-

ward almost continually, closing the middle of December in the Chicago car-lot market at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs. This was a decline of \$1 from the high point in mid-November, 10¢ from the season's previous lowest point in late September, and 30¢ from the price one year before. Declines were most severe in the Middle West, although other sections followed the same general trend.

With the exception of a temporary post-holiday recovery in early January, a slow and dragging market ruled during the early part of 1921. Northern Round White sacked stock reached still lower levels about the middle of January, f. o. b. prices at shipping points ranging \$1 to \$1.20.

The average of quotations on jobbing sales in nine prominent city markets the first week in January ranged \$1.75 to \$1.86 per 100 lbs. In succeeding weeks the average of quotations for these markets declined 5¢ to 20¢ each week until Feb. 23, reaching \$1.23 to \$1.33 on that date. From then until Mar. 7 the trend was upward, reaching \$1.41 to \$1.40 on that date. Under increased shipments, this advance was soon lost and prices weakened steadily each week on Northern Round Whites until a closing range of 70¢ to 85¢ was reached at shipping points early in April, while the Chicago car-lot market ranged 85¢ to 95¢ toward the late of the month.

The Florida crop of new potatoes started fairly high in price, but declined rapidly to a level of 85¢ per bbl. at shipping points, then recovered 50¢ to 75¢. Light acreage and drought have cut the Florida yield and frost hurt the crop in the Carolinas and westward. Consequently new potatoes will move in rather light volume and thereby afford considerable room for old stock which is now bringing an average price close to \$1.10 per 100 lbs. in wholesale markets of the large cities, a range as low as at any time during the season.

Idaho Potatoes Cleaning Up at Higher Price Ranges.

The Idaho potato crop is nearly cleaned up. Shipments to Apr. 16 were 7,546 cars compared with 6,810 cars to the same date a year ago and a total of 6,853 cars for the last season. It is estimated that there are probably 400 cars remaining in the State, but the heavy demand for seed is expected to absorb nearly all of the stock available for shipment.

Growers are preparing to plant an increased acreage this season. Definite information is not yet available, but the best informed growers expect an increase of about 10% over the acreage of last year. The sugar beet companies are conducting extensive campaigns for beet acreage, but many growers are reluctant to accept a lower price schedule than last year.

The market has been dominated by a strong demand from the California markets for several weeks, the price ranges being so high as to bar almost entirely shipments to eastern markets. Sales are scattered and the price range irregular. Unlike earlier in the season, carload lots command a premium over wagonload lots. Carloads cash to growers are selling at \$1 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs. sacked for Rurals and \$1.35 to \$1.50 for Russets.

Growers Travel to Market With Cabbage Shipments.

Large producers of cabbage in the South have successfully tried the plan of going to market with their car-lot shipments. Not only were sales made on a fairly satisfactory basis from the standpoint of the producer, but also the growers obtained useful experience through observing the handling of the cabbage. Moreover, they became better acquainted with the demands of the large wholesale markets and secured first-hand knowledge of the conditions affecting shipments en route.

This plan was employed by growers having two or more cars ready for shipment at one time and the information obtained was of special value to those located in sections where cabbage had not been grown commercially in previous years.

PRICE RANGES OF LATE POTATOES.

[Sacked Per 100 lbs.]

Price Range at Shipping Points.

Kind and season.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.	Week ending—	Price range.
Maine Green Mountains:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 27	\$1.30-1.45	Nov. 15	\$1.80-1.90	Apr. 18	\$0.45-0.60	Apr. 18	\$0.45-0.60
1919-20.....	Sept. 29	1.95-2.08	May 10	6.43-6.93	Oct. 20	1.60-1.87	May 17	6.48-6.75
New York Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Oct. 18	1.60-1.95	Nov. 15	2.00-2.15	Feb. 14	.90-1.00	Mar. 21	1.00-1.06
1919-20.....	Oct. 20	2.02-2.22	Mar. 29	5.40-5.78	Oct. 20	2.02-2.22	Mar. 29	5.40-5.78
Michigan Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 27	1.60-1.95	Nov. 22	1.90-2.08	Feb. 7	.75-.90	Mar. 21	.95-1.10
1919-20.....	Oct. 6	2.15-2.35	Apr. 12	6.20-7.50	Oct. 13	2.10-2.22	Apr. 12	6.20-7.50
Wisconsin Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Oct. 4	1.50-1.85	Nov. 1	1.80-2.10	Feb. 7	.78-.85	Apr. 18	.70-.80
1919-20.....	Sept. 29	2.00-2.25	Mar. 29	5.70-5.80	Oct. 13	2.00-2.20	Mar. 29	5.70-5.80
Colorado Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 6	1.40-1.50	Sept. 20	1.60-1.80	Feb. 14	.60-.65	Mar. 14	1.00-1.25
1919-20.....	Sept. 22	1.50-1.65	Feb. 23	4.00-4.10	Sept. 22	1.50-1.65	Feb. 23	4.00-4.10

¹ Bulk per 100 lbs.

² Wagon loads cash to growers.

Price Range in Consuming Markets.

Maine Green Mountains:								
1920-21 ¹	Sept. 6	\$2.50-2.75	Sept. 6	\$2.50-2.75	Feb. 28	\$1.25-1.40	Apr. 18	\$1.00-1.50
1919-20.....	Sept. 8	2.40-3.75	Apr. 19	6.50-9.00	Oct. 20	2.10-2.50	June 7	7.00-8.00
New York Round Whites:								
1920-21 ¹	Sept. 27	\$1.85-2.10	Oct. 11	2.35-3.00	Feb. 28	1.00-1.35	Apr. 18	1.10-1.40
1919-20.....	Oct. 6	2.20-2.75	Apr. 19	7.50-8.00	Oct. 20	2.00-2.40	May 31	7.25-7.85
Michigan No. 1 Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 6	2.75-3.00	Spt. 6	2.75-3.00	Apr. 18	.85-1.15	Apr. 18	.90-1.15
1919-20.....	Sept. 29	2.35-3.15	Apr. 19	6.75-8.50	Oct. 20	2.35-2.65	June 7	8.00-9.00
Wisconsin No. 1 Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 6	2.75-3.00	Sept. 6	2.75-3.00	Apr. 18	.85-1.15	Apr. 18	.90-1.15
1919-20.....	Sept. 29	2.35-3.15	Apr. 19	6.75-8.50	Oct. 20	2.35-2.65	June 7	8.00-9.00
Colorado Round Whites:								
1920-21.....	Sept. 6	2.65-2.75	Sept. 13	2.60-2.85	Feb. 7	1.00-1.25	Feb. 28	1.45
1919-20.....	Sept. 22	2.65-3.10	Mar. 15	5.60-5.80	Oct. 13	2.35-2.75	Mar. 15	5.60-5.80

¹ 1920-21 season's prices for this stock are on bulk and sacked stock.

² Bulk stock.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending—	Same week last year.	Pre-vi-ous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed.....	285	195	244	33,558	43,773	45,591
Barreled.....	310	212	328	65,659	40,348	41,362
Cabbage:						
Old.....	14	2	22	32,238	23,449	23,463
New.....	997	835	1,022	17,040	18,692	32,238
Celery:						
Old.....	2	2	6	10,181	6,772	6,775
New.....	201	186	193	3,716	12,511	12,992
Lettuce.....	446	244	459	10,583	7,123	12,464
Onions:						
Old.....	73	51	128	23,309	20,504	20,553
New.....	470	578	449	1,554	1,786	15,062
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	184	208	196	16,851	14,731	15,467
White.....	2,486	1,508	2,423	172,447	155,779	160,278
Old.....	448	15	481	1,483	1,214	4,681
Spinach.....	252	227	356	3,998	2,021	2,335
Strawberries.....	555	336	331	1,879	660	8,483
Tomatoes.....	410	87	318	2,388	2,501	14,407
Vegetables, mixed.....	397	157	397	5,532	4,068	12,967
Total.....	7,522	4,963	7,353	381,454	321,743	364,266

¹ Not included in totals.

Hay and Feed

SLIGHT ADVANCES IN HAY PRICES PRECEDER FURTHER SLUMP.

Prices at End of Week Lower Than Those of the Week Before—Demand Still Very Light.

Reports indicate that hay arrivals during the week ending Apr. 23 were approximately the same as during the previous week. Comparative receipts in car lots in the principal markets for the two weeks are given in the statement below:

Cities.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 16.	Cities.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 16.
New York....	131	122	Omaha.....	16	39
Baltimore....	12	13	Minneapolis..	22	18
Cincinnati....	149	172	St. Paul.....	44	47
Jacksonville..	44	50	St. Louis.....	114	150
Chicago.....	237	287	Los Angeles...	45	96

At Kansas City and Chicago hay receipts decreased materially the first half of the week and about the middle of the week buyers became more active. The trade seemed to be afraid that the run of hay was over until after spring work had been completed. Dealers were anxious to cover their requirements for a time at least and hay which had been carried over sold readily at prices buyers had refused to pay on Monday. Receipts increased on Thursday and the demand immediately became slow. It developed that the hay had been delayed the first half of the week by the storm which prevailed the previous week. Receipts continued heavy Friday and Saturday with trading extremely light as buyers were indifferent and demanded lower prices. The small amount of hay which changed hands on Saturday was on a basis of lower prices, but most arrivals were carried over.

Timothy Closes \$1 Lower.

Timothy.—Because of the light receipts of timothy hay at Chicago the first of the week prices advanced on Thursday but immediately, on increased arrivals, the market reacted, closing on Saturday about \$1 per ton under the previous week. At Minneapolis, because of extremely light receipts, prices were firm at 50c per ton over last week.

Receipts at St. Louis for the week were very light and while the demand was not broad it was sufficient to clean up the arrivals of good hay. Due to light offerings at this market lower grades sold better than for some time.

Cincinnati reports that offerings and demand for hay were about evenly balanced throughout the week with prices practically unchanged. Straight cars of choice timothy, for which the demand was urgent at premiums of \$1 to \$1.50 per ton, were absent and had the effect of depressing the ordinary and common quality, which, because of the discrimination shown by southern buyers, could not be applied to shipping orders.

Receipts at northeastern markets have been decidedly small with buyers displaying only moderate interest. No material advances have occurred although many holders have refused to sell except at higher prices. This is especially true of choice timothy which is wanted chiefly.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa hay in the principal markets continues in only moderate demand and receipts are light. St. Louis reports insufficient alfalfa arriving to establish prices. At Los Angeles the market is

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS APR. 23.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York. ¹	Philadelphia. ¹	Baltimore. ¹	Richmond.	Jacksonville.	Atlanta.	Cincinnati. ¹	Pittsburgh.	Buffalo.	Chicago. ¹	Minneapolis. ¹	Kansas City. ¹	St. Louis. ¹	Omaha. ¹	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy.....	33.50	24.00	25.00	29.00	30.00	22.50	22.50	22.50	20.00	19.50	19.25	26.00			
Standard timothy.....	29.00	23.00	23.25	24.00	28.50	29.00	22.00	20.00	20.50	22.00	18.50	17.50	24.00		
No. 2 timothy.....	28.50	22.50	22.25	23.00	28.00	27.50	21.00	18.00		18.00	17.00	14.50	23.00		
No. 1 light clover, mixed..	28.50	21.50	20.25	24.00	28.75	29.00	20.00	18.00	21.50	19.00	18.00	16.50	23.00		
No. 1 clover, mixed.....	26.50		18.50	23.50	27.00	29.00	18.50	18.00		18.00	17.00	14.75	20.00		
No. 1 clover.....	22.50		15.50	23.50	27.00		14.00	17.00		17.00	16.00	13.75	20.00		
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa.....					32.00	30.00	23.00			23.00	19.00	22.25	25.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa.....					30.00	28.00	22.00			22.00	16.00	18.00	23.00	17.50	
No. 2 alfalfa.....					26.50	15.00				17.00	14.00	14.50	19.00	11.00	
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland.....										18.00	16.00	12.75	19.00	12.50	
No. 2 upland.....										15.00	14.00	11.00	16.00	10.00	
No. 1 midland.....										15.00	11.00	8.50		11.50	
Grain hay.....															20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring.....	25.50	25.00	26.00	25.00	27.00	27.50	22.00	22.25	21.50	20.00					
Soft winter.....	28.00	27.50	28.00	27.50	27.50	22.50	24.50						19.00		
Hard winter.....	25.00				27.00	22.00	23.00					15.00	18.50	14.00	
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard).....	24.50	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.50	29.00	22.50	22.00	19.50	19.00					
Soft winter.....	29.00	28.50	30.00	31.00	30.00	25.00	26.50						23.00		
Hard winter.....	26.00				29.00	23.50	26.50						19.00	22.00	
Hard winter wheat shorts..			26.50	28.00		25.00						17.00	20.00	14.50	
Rye middlings.....	22.00		22.00			19.00	19.50		19.50						
High protein meals:															
Lusened.....	37.75	35.50				38.00	34.00	37.00	33.50		37.50	34.50	34.00		
Cottonseed (41%).....		37.00					32.50		32.50		30.00	31.00			
Cottonseed (39%).....	34.50	34.00			27.50	26.00	29.25	30.00	31.50			28.00			31.00
Peanut (39%).....						23.00									
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)		30.00			30.00		25.00		23.00		18.00	21.00	19.50		
Velvet bean meal.....					28.00										
Gluten feed.....	33.70	42.50				34.80			31.50			34.50			
Hominy feed (white).....	28.00	28.00	28.75	27.00		30.00	23.00		22.00			20.50	16.50		
Ground barley.....						33.00			28.00		23.50				28.00
Beet pulp.....	34.25	27.00	30.50	30.00	38.00		28.00	25.80							30.00

¹ Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.

² Rolled.

weaker under free offerings. Heavy arrivals of alfalfa at Kansas City on Saturday have had a tendency to weaken that market. There is practically no storage for hay now at Kansas City, the largest hay warehouse which had a capacity of 5,000 tons having burned Wednesday of last week.

Prairie.—The continued light receipts of prairie hay have had a tendency to hold prices fairly firm especially for top grades, except at Kansas City where, because of the increased receipts, prices declined about \$1 per ton on Saturday with a tendency for further declines if receipts continue heavy. Owing to the extremely light receipts at Omaha the market was practically at a standstill. The fact that farmers were busy with farm work, high freight rates, and the low prices quoted are named as the factors causing the slow movement. Better grades are reported in fair demand but low grades, not wanted.

Straw.—A fair demand for straw at steady prices continues at Baltimore. Due to the light receipts at Chicago there is a moderate demand. New York reports straw as extremely scarce. Because of the opening of the Latonia, Ky., racing season Cincinnati expects an urgent demand for rye straw. Quoted prices are: Wheat straw—\$11 Chicago, \$12 Cincinnati, \$8 Omaha, \$18 Philadelphia, \$15 Pittsburgh, \$14-\$14.50 Baltimore, \$16 Buffalo, \$17 Chattanooga, \$8 Oklahoma City; oat straw—\$12.50 Chicago, \$12 Cincinnati, \$9 Omaha, \$18 Philadelphia, \$15 Pittsburgh, \$8-\$8.50 Kansas City, \$15.50-\$16 Baltimore, \$16 Buffalo, \$17 Chattanooga, \$9 Oklahoma City; rye straw—\$13.50 Chicago, \$18 Cincinnati, \$19 Philadelphia, \$15.50 Pittsburgh, \$19-\$20 New York, \$17 Baltimore, \$16 Buffalo, \$17 Chattanooga.

FEED MARKET WITNESSES SLIGHT GAINS DURING WEEK.

Low Price of Mill Feeds Results in Increased Demand—Cottonseed Meal Gains Slightly.

The low price of mill feeds which has prevailed for some time resulted in some activity in buying during the week ending Apr. 23, causing prices to advance slightly, and while the feeling is somewhat better the general demand for these feeds has not improved. The trade is reported to be feeling more confident about the outlook.

Wheat mill feeds.—During the past week, bran was sold by Minneapolis mills as low as \$13 and standard middlings at \$12 per ton. Other wheatfeeds were correspondingly weak. At these low prices there was some very good buying by local jobbers for April-May-June shipments. Because of this some of the Minneapolis mills are reported fairly well sold up for these months and have advanced their prices between \$2 and \$3 per ton. Minneapolis also reports that a better eastern demand has prevailed during the last half of the week and that some feed mixers are reported to be taking on supplies. Reports from central and eastern markets indicate that this demand developed because of the very low prices quoted.

At Cincinnati during the last half of the week the demand improved for middlings, with a better inquiry for bran. On Friday and Saturday soft winter wheat middlings sold well and in some instances higher prices were realized than those quoted. The market is reported for the time being as a speculative one.

(Concluded on page 285, column 1.)



UPWARD TREND TAKEN BY GRAIN PRICES DURING WEEK.

Continuous Declines of Recent Weeks Temporarily Checked—Export Sales Moderate.

The week ending Apr. 25 saw the culmination on Apr. 19, temporarily at least, of the bear market in grain that started on Mar. 4 and carried the price of wheat down over 40¢ and corn 15¢. The low point on Apr. 19 was followed by a three days' advance, and this in turn by a 4¢ to 5¢ break on Apr. 25. Yet prices showed some gain for the week.

The long-continued decline forced drastic liquidation of "long" wheat and corn, and the closing out of such accounts helped the decline along. The persistent bear market also undermined confidence in prices and demoralized both the country and the retail grain trade, as well as the flour trade and milling business.

Table Compares Closing Prices.

The following table shows the closing prices on Mar. 4 and Apr. 19, together with the net decline during that period:

Market.	Kind.	Mar. 4.	Apr. 19.	Decline
Chicago.....	May wheat.....	\$1.63½	\$1.22	\$0.41½
Do.....	May corn.....	.71½	.56½	.15
Minneapolis.....	May wheat.....	1.58½	1.15	.43½
Kansas City.....	do.....	1.58	1.12½	.45½
Winnipeg.....	do.....	1.90	1.50	.40

From the low point of Apr. 19 prices advanced sharply for three days only to be followed on Apr. 25 by an equally sharp break. Closing prices on Apr. 25 compared with those of Apr. 18 show the following changes: Chicago May wheat 2¢ higher, July wheat ¼¢ lower, May corn 1¢ lower; Minneapolis May wheat 1¢ higher; Kansas City May wheat 2¢ higher; Winnipeg May wheat 9½¢ higher.

Closing prices on Apr. 25 were: Chicago May wheat \$1.26; July wheat \$1.04½; May corn 59½¢; Minneapolis May wheat \$1.19; Kansas City May wheat \$1.17; and Winnipeg May wheat \$1.60.

Cash wheat premiums and corn discounts in the Chicago market on Apr. 25 were as follows: No. 2 Red Winter wheat 8¢ to 9¢ over May; No. 2 Hard Winter 10¢ to 11¢ over May; No. 3 Mixed corn 1½¢ under May and Yellow ¾¢ to 1½¢ under May. The premium on Red Winter was 2¢ to 3¢ higher than on Apr. 18, but Hard Winter was 2¢ to 3¢ lower. The discounts on corn were only fractionally changed from a week ago.

Discounts for No. 3 Mixed Corn.

No. 3 Mixed corn sold at discounts under May corn on certain dates as follows: Apr. 23, 1½ to 2¢; Apr. 6, 4½¢; Mar. 24, 5½ to 6¢; Mar. 19, 6½ to 7½¢; Mar. 5, 5½ to 5½¢; Mar. 2, 5½¢; Feb. 11, 7½ to 8½¢. No. 3 Yellow corn on the same dates sold at the following discounts under the May future: Apr. 23, ½ to 1½¢; Apr. 6, 3 to 4½¢; Mar. 24, 4½ to 6½¢; Mar. 10, 6½ to 6½¢; Mar. 5, 5½¢; Mar. 2, 4 to 5½¢; Feb. 11, 7½ to 8½¢.

The United States visible supply statement, issued on Apr. 25, showed the following changes for the week: Wheat decreased 1,918,000 bus., bringing the total down to 15,513,000; corn decreased 2,900,000 bus., reducing the total to 28,167,000. A year ago

the visible supply of wheat was 42,970,000 bus., and corn 6,060,000 bus. Stocks of wheat in Chicago terminal elevators have almost reached the vanishing point, the total being less than 1,000,000 bus.

Export sales of wheat were moderate throughout the week, but corn was in active demand. Milling demand for wheat was dull, as flour buyers were discouraged by the long decline in prices.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

(Thousands of bushels; i. e., 1000 omitted.)

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 23:					
Atlantic ports 1.	715	1,431	.....	30	624
Gulf ports.....	4,077	259	12	.....	96
Pacific ports.....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,187	1,690	12	30	720
Previous week.....	1,888	1,257	14	258	807
Total July 1, 1920 to Apr. 23, 1921.....	220,305,29,780	2,615	18,423,31,739	.....	.....

¹ Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.

² New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.

³ Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT COMMERCE.

(Concluded from front page.)

but will not have its prewar average supply of wheat this year. The area in wheat in France for the harvest of this summer is approximately 3,000,000 acres less than the prewar average. Importations have been heavy and doubtless will continue so until harvest, but not sufficiently heavy to bring the supplies up to a prewar consumption basis.

Germany's wheat imports so far this fiscal year have been approximately 75% of the prewar average. Belgium's net wheat imports so far during the present fiscal year have been approximately one-half of its prewar net imports.

Because of the new boundaries of the countries comprising central and southeastern Europe it is impossible to make exact comparisons of wheat acreage, production, and probable exports for those countries. However, sufficient information is at hand to make it clear that production, and exports from the crop harvested this summer, will both fall far short of the prewar average.

Overproduction Not Likely.

In the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, the great areas sown to wheat in the war years are decreasing but are still considerably above a prewar average. Yet with Russia out of the list of exporters, as it probably will be for at least two years more, there can be no great overproduction of wheat in the world, although consumption in most of the European countries will probably be somewhat below a prewar average for several years longer. It is desirable that there should be some surplus in the world to carry over from one crop year to another in anticipation of a possible crop shortage. For example, India will not be an exporter this season, and may be an importer, because of the serious crop shortage there.

Upon an area of 1,290 acres the State of Ohio in 1919 produced celery valued at \$606,397, according to Census Bureau figures.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Apr. 22.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Hard Winter.....No. 1	140	.....	139½	135	142½	145
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	161	159	148	149	151	155½
No. 2	150	153	142	141	145	153½
No. 3	141	140	125	124	134	138½
No. 4	127	120	117	114	119	122
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	140½	138½	134	140½	139½	143
No. 3	140	137½	133	138	140	143
No. 4	.....	136	130	136	138	141
Hard Winter.....No. 1	134½	130	126	130	133	135½
No. 2	133½	128½	125	129	130½	133½
No. 3	132½	128½	122½	126	128½	.....
No. 4	130	127	115½	.....	125	.....
Red Winter.....No. 1	128½	125	127	130½	133½	.....
No. 2	128½	125	122	126	129	134
St. Louis.						
Red Winter.....No. 1	136½	130½	134	137	141½	145½
No. 2	135½	132	132	133	139½	144
No. 3	130½	132	129	133	138	141

CORN.

White.....Chicago.	No. 2	.....	57½	57	58	59	61
No. 3	55½	55½	.....	.....	57½	58	.....
No. 4	53½	.....	.....	.....	56	57½	.....
Yellow.....No. 1	.....	.....	57½	58½	60½	.....	.....
No. 2	.....	57½	57½	59	60½	61	.....
No. 3	55½	54½	54½	57½	57½	58½	.....
No. 4	54½	54½	53½	54½	56	57½	.....
Mixed.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	58	60	60	.....
No. 2	.....	57	56½	58½	59½	59	.....
No. 3	54½	55½	54½	55½	57½	58	.....
No. 4	54½	53½	54½	56	57½	57½	.....
Minneapolis.							
Yellow.....No. 4	49½	49	.....	51	.....	52½	.....
No. 4	47½	47½	.....	48	49½	.....	.....
Kansas City.							
White.....No. 1	.....	51	54	.....	54	.....	.....
No. 2	52	52	50	53½	.....	54	.....
No. 3	50	47½	.....	.....	52½	.....	.....
Yellow.....No. 3	54	53	54	55½	.....	.....	.....
Mixed.....No. 2	51	49½	48½	51½	52	52½	.....
No. 3	.....	51	49½	50½	51	51	.....
St. Louis.							
White.....No. 2	50	.....	58½	60	60	61½	.....
No. 3	56½	56½	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	58	61	61½	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	55	.....	56	58	60	60½	.....
No. 4	53	54½	.....	59	.....	.....	.....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White.....No. 1	38½	38½	37½	38½	38½	39½	.....
No. 2	38	38	37½	38	38½	39	.....
No. 3	37½	36½	36½	36½	37	38	.....
No. 4	.....	35½	35½	36½	37½	38	.....
Minneapolis.							
White.....No. 3	33	32½	.....	31½	34½	34½	.....
No. 4	30½	30½	29½	30½	31½	.....	.....
Kansas City.							
White.....No. 3	36	.....	35	.....	37	39½	.....
St. Louis.							
White.....No. 1	40	39	37½	.....	39½	40½	.....
No. 2	39½	38½	37½	38½	39	39½	.....
No. 3	38½	38	36½	38	38½	39½	.....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2	130½	129	.....	.....	.....	131	.....
Minneapolis.							
Western.....No. 2	124	124	120	120	120½	124	.....

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat.....May	125	124½	121½	125½	127½	130½	.....
July	108½	105½	102½	105½	106½	107½	.....
Corn.....May	67½	66½	66½	69	69½	66½	.....
July	61½	60½	59½	62½	61½	63½	.....
Oats.....May	37½	36½	36	37½	37½	38½	.....
July	38½	37½	37½	39½	39	39½	.....
Kansas City.							
Wheat.....May	118½	115½	112½	116½	118½	121½	.....
July	100½	97½	95½	98	98½	100½	.....
Corn.....May	49½	49½	48½	51½	51½	52½	.....
July	53½	53½	52½	55½	54½	56½	.....
Oats.....May	34	34½	34½	34½	35½	37	.....
July	35	35	35	36½	36½	37	.....

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Florida produced celery to the value of \$2,321,423 in 1919, according to Census Bureau data. The area under celery cultivation totaled 1,992 acres.

Seeds

PRICES OF CLOVER SEED DECLINE DURING PAST WEEK.

More Interest Shown Now in Timothy Seed—Price Trend Upward—Millet and Sorgo Inactive.

In the Middle West and East, except in the northern New England States, there was a further falling off in seed transactions during the week ending Apr. 23. Red, alsike, white, and sweet clover seed prices were lower or weaker in most cities and the scattered orders received were usually for only a few bags. Rain and cold weather in territory tributary to Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis retarded the demand.

During the past four weeks prices had not changed materially. In that period the greatest increases were made in white clover and Kentucky bluegrass, but recently white clover lost some of the gains that had been made. On Apr. 23 red, alsike, and sweet clover were about \$1, \$2.50, and \$1 per 100 lbs., respectively, lower than on Mar. 26, whereas alfalfa, timothy, redbud, orchard grass, and cowpeas were on an average about 50¢ per 100 lbs. higher than a month ago.

German Clover Seed Imported.

Clovers and alfalfa.—During the week approximately 88,000 lbs. of red clover, mostly from Germany, were received at New York and about 33,000 lbs. at Baltimore. White clover arrivals from Holland amounted to 11,000 lbs. Because of these and other imports of this seed, prices have declined in the principal markets. Considerable sweet clover seed has been offered from Canada throughout the season and imports into the United States from that country from Apr. 1 to Apr. 25 amounted to about 937,500 lbs. Sales of alfalfa seed this spring vary considerably with the individual seedsmen, some reporting a larger quantity sold than normal and others a much smaller. The active spring demand for this seed in the Missouri Valley is over, but orders will doubtless keep drifting in for several weeks longer.

Grasses.—A good carload business in timothy seed with eastern dealers was reported by middle-western seedsmen during the week and prices strengthened somewhat. Scandinavian countries are showing more interest in this seed and there is reported to be a good export demand now. Recently about 120,000 lbs. were reported sold by New York seedsmen for export to Denmark. Apparently some buying of timothy is being done for the summer and fall trade. The demand for Kentucky bluegrass continues to hold on well and prices remain firm and are a little higher in some cities.

Millet Prices Slightly Lower.

Millet and sorgo.—The decreased acreage of corn in some sections and injury to clover, rape, and other crops in scattered areas due to late spring frosts may cause more millet and sorgo seed to be sown in those particular sections. Comparatively few seedsmen, however, according to reports received, anticipate a good demand for these late-season crops. Most seedsmen are inclined to believe that the demand will be somewhat less than normal because of the generally favorable weather conditions for sowing the customary crops. Millet prices, except for the Japanese variety, were a trifle lower.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 23.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.
[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 23, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 23, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover.....	19.50	20.00	18.00	20.50	20.85	20.09	20.20	21.65	19.00	18.60	21.25	18.00	20.00	51.15	47.00
Alsike clover.....	20.00	19.50	23.00	21.50	22.50	20.60	21.00	22.60	23.00	24.00	21.00	21.00	25.00	54.35	50.50
White clover.....	58.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	65.00	55.00	55.00	65.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	61.45	48.00
Crimson clover.....	7.50	7.00	6.75	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.50	10.00	11.50	15.00	12.45	18.00
Sweet clover.....	9.00	9.00	12.00	9.50	11.60	10.00	8.50	9.00	8.50	7.50	10.00	11.50	15.00	12.45	18.00
Lespedeza.....	16.00	15.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.50	21.60	17.25	18.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	39.50	27.00
Alfalfa.....	16.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.50	21.60	17.25	18.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	39.50	27.00
Grasses:															
Timothy.....	7.25	7.25	7.75	7.25	6.75	8.60	6.50	6.75	7.30	6.50	7.00	6.00	7.50	13.20	11.65
Redtop.....	14.50	14.00	15.00	14.75	15.00	16.00	13.90	16.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	18.00	19.10	15.00
Kentucky bluegrass.....	32.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	34.00	30.00	33.00	35.50	33.00	31.50	36.00	36.00	28.00	29.25	24.75
Orchard grass.....	16.00	14.00	16.00	15.50	14.00	16.00	14.25	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	24.65	28.50	25.50
Italian rye grass.....	6.75	6.00	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	8.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Perennial (English) rye grass.....	7.00	6.00	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Meadow fescue.....	18.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	15.00	21.25	18.00	18.00	35.65	24.50
Bromus inermis.....	18.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	15.00	21.25	18.00	18.00	35.65	24.50
Millets:															
Golden millet.....	4.00	4.25	3.60	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.25	1.55	2.75	5.95	5.50	5.95	5.50
Common millet.....	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.00	1.75	1.45	2.50	4.15	4.50	4.15	4.50
Siberian millet.....	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.15	2.00	1.45	2.00	4.15	4.50	4.15	4.50
Hungarian millet.....	3.75	4.50	3.50	3.50	2.85	3.00	3.00	2.15	2.00	1.45	2.00	4.15	4.50	4.15	4.50
Japanese millet.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.50	13.00	5.25	13.00	5.25
Broom-corn millet.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.40	2.25	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.80	2.50	1.60	1.40	2.00	3.20	4.25	4.25	3.20	4.25
Orange sorgo.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.80	2.50	1.60	1.40	2.00	3.20	4.25	4.25	3.20	4.25
Sumac sorgo.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.80	2.50	1.60	1.40	2.00	3.20	4.25	4.25	3.20	4.25
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25
Petaia.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.25
Sudan grass.....	2.15	2.00	1.65	2.50	2.15	2.00	1.65	2.50	2.15	2.00	1.65	2.50	2.15	2.00	1.65
Rape.....	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.75	9.25	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	8.25	6.50	11.30	9.50	9.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch.....	8.50	10.00	11.00	15.00	11.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	18.25	13.00	29.75	19.00	13.00	19.00
Common vetch.....	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	6.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.00	10.25	6.00	10.30	8.00	7.75
Peas:															
Canada field peas.....	4.25	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	3.75	5.00	6.00	5.25	5.25
Cowpeas.....	5.75	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.40	5.40	4.75	5.00	10.45	7.00	10.45	7.00
Soy beans.....	3.75	4.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	10.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	8.95	5.00	8.95	5.00
Seed potatoes.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	8.45	3.75	8.45	3.75
Seed grains:															
Seed corn.....	1.55	1.65	1.30	2.00	1.40	2.10	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.95	3.35	3.15	2.75	3.35	3.15
Seed wheat.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Seed oats.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Seed barley.....	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Seed rye.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Seed buckwheat.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

¹ Northern grown.

Miscellaneous.—Approximately 263,000 lbs. of hairy vetch seed were received at New York from Sweden, Denmark, and Germany during the week and prices declined \$1 or more per 100 lbs. About 150,000 lbs. of rape seed arrived at New York from Holland. The demand for this seed has been fair to poor during the past two weeks. Difficulty in obtaining spot stocks of cowpeas has resulted in higher quotations in some of the principal markets. Soy bean prices remain at the same level or are about 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago.

A Cosmopolitan Radish.

A radish eaten in Washington may have been produced in Florida from seed purchased from a dealer in Chicago who contracted with a commercial grower in New York State who grew it in California with Japanese labor from seed produced in Michigan that was the progeny of seed grown in France.

The amount of white potatoes grown in Maine during 1919 reached a total of 25,531,470 bus. valued at \$52,339,514, according to figures published by the Census Bureau. The area devoted to potato growing amounted to 111,378 acres.

Retail Demand for Field Seeds Below Normal.

The outstanding factors adversely affecting the retail demand for field seeds during the month ending Apr. 20 were: Stringent financial condition of the farmers; larger stocks in growers' hands permitting increased trading among farmers; and curtailment of farming operations because of the gloomy outlook for prices in 1921. To partly offset these factors farmers in many sections are taking advantage of the low prices of seed to get their lands back in grass and clover.

On the whole the retail demand has been below normal as shown by reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets. In North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Montana, and the cotton States over one-third of the retailers reporting, representing as many counties, indicated that the demand was below normal. Most counties in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the New England and Eastern States report the demand normal or above.

Prices generally are erratic and more or less arbitrary, being affected largely by local conditions. Changes during the past few weeks were slightly upward for red clover, all grasses, and amber sorgo. Rape sold 40¢ to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. higher. Millets were lower in all sections except Eastern and Pacific Coast States while seed corn sold

10c to 50c per bu. lower in all sections. The accompanying table of retail prices of field seeds includes many other kinds of seeds. If a comparison of prices for a month previous is desired, refer to The Market Reporter, Apr. 2, 1921, page 217.

RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, APR. 20.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	N. and Mid. Atlantic Div.	East Central Division.	North Central Division.	West Central Division.	Southwestern Division.	North Pacific Division.
Clovers:						
Red clover.....	25.80	22.25	24.30	23.55	23.70	25.45
Alsike clover.....	27.75	25.25	27.85	26.55	28.20	30.50
White clover.....	66.10	65.25	65.65	75.64	35.67	60.00
Sweet clover.....	16.30	14.30	13.45	14.25	19.15	25.75
Alfalfa.....	23.60	22.85	27.15	24.10	21.65	23.50
Grasses:						
Timothy.....	11.10	8.55	7.90	8.05	11.25	12.00
Redtop.....	19.10	19.00	20.05	17.70	18.95	23.65
Kentucky bluegrass.....	34.60	32.75	33.10	34.65	36.90	39.35
Orchard grass.....	21.35	18.75	23.50	20.24	10.25	25.30
Millet:						
Golden millet.....	6.35	4.35	3.55	2.90	3.60	7.65
Common millet.....	3.70	3.25	2.55	2.95	7.05	
Siberian millet.....	3.70	3.40	2.75		7.85	
Hungarian millet.....	7.15	4.50	3.80	2.55	2.35	9.50
Broom-corn millet.....		3.90	2.95	2.45		6.15
Sorgos ("cane"):						
Amber sorgo.....	4.80	3.95	3.65	2.70	2.80	7.90
Orange sorgo.....	4.50	3.85		2.50	2.55	9.00
Sumac sorgo.....		3.50		2.50	2.10	
Kafir.....		2.70	3.10	2.50	2.50	5.50
Sudan grass.....	10.60	7.20	6.20	5.55	6.50	11.45
Rape.....	13.35	12.70	11.35	12.50	13.50	13.85
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch.....	18.55	13.80	14.75	21.85	19.25	21.15
Common vetch.....	10.60	10.10	10.75	9.75	10.50	9.85
Peas:						
Canada field peas.....		5.40	5.90	7.40		5.55
Cowpeas.....	6.15	5.25	6.05	6.55	4.95	
Beans:						
Soy beans.....	6.10	5.70	10.75	8.45	7.30	11.40
White field beans.....		6.60	6.85	7.50	10.25	7.85
Seed potatoes.....	2.45	2.60	1.60	2.60	3.70	2.15
Seed grains:						
Seed corn.....	2.65	2.15	2.65	1.90	2.40	3.65
Seed wheat.....	3.00	2.10	1.95	7.75	2.25	3.85
Seed oats.....	.95	.65	.55	.55	.80	.75
Seed barley.....	2.25	1.10	.80	.80	1.25	1.30
Seed rye.....	3.20	1.65	1.45	1.60	1.80	1.80
Seed buckwheat.....	2.40	2.00	1.85	2.35		3.10

WEEKLY FEED MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 280.)

Cottonseed meal.—Due to some export demand and the closing down of mills in the Southwest the price of cottonseed meal advanced from \$1 to \$2 per ton during the week. Southeastern markets are quoting 36% meal at from \$25 to \$26 per ton. At Chicago 41% meal is quoted at \$32.50, and 36% meal at \$31.50, which is \$1 to \$2.50 per ton over last week. Chicago reports that this advance is caused by light offerings rather than by increased demand.

Linsed meal.—The linsed meal market continued dull throughout the week. Prices are lower because of lack of demand. Manufacturers are anxious to move their stocks and are pressing sales. Movement and stocks are good.

Alfalfa meal.—At Chicago the alfalfa meal market was dull and quoted at \$1 per ton under last week, while at St. Louis and Omaha prices held steady to \$1 advance.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed is quoted unchanged from that of last week. Demand is only fair.

Beet pulp.—Because of continued light demand the price of beet pulp declined about \$3 per ton during the week with a tendency to a further decline; as a result

jobbers forced their stocks on the market and there was some concession in price.

Hominy feed.—A slight improvement is reported in the hominy feed market over last week. Firmer grain prices during the week have had a tendency to steady the market. The demand and offerings are reported as fair and scattered.

Strawberry Prospects in Eastern Arkansas Reduced Nearly One-Half by Freezes.

From an early promise of 700 cars of strawberries in the White County, Ark., district, the three freezes of Mar. 24, Apr. 10, and Apr. 17 have cut local estimates down to about 400 cars, as reported by a field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Last year the movement to May 24, which was practically the end of the season, was 309 cars for the district, and because of a late freeze and heavy rains during the picking season, that amount represented a short crop compared with the acreage. This year there was a general increase of acreage amounting to an average for the district of 30%. The growing season was ideal for a 100% crop, and the estimate of 700 cars was based on the number of crates bought by the growers.

The freeze of Apr. 10 is said to have hurt the berries on the high land most severely. The freeze on Apr. 17 touched the highland and lowland crops about equally. Most of the Klondikes were too far along to be hurt by the third freeze, but a great deal of the Aroma acreage is badly damaged.

The total injury from all three freezes ranges from 25 to 75% in different parts of the county, averaging between 40 and 50%. The loss in northwestern Arkansas, where the thermometer reached 26° on the night of Apr. 17, is reported as more than 75%.

The quality of the berries rolling from the White County district is good, the stock clean and firm and well formed. Returns from the first express car, sold in St. Louis on Apr. 14, were \$11 per 24-quart crate. The second car sold on Apr. 15 at \$8, f. o. b. On Apr. 20 the f. o. b. price was quoted as \$6.15 to \$6.25 for express shipments and \$5.50 for freight shipments. Continued cool weather was retarding the ripening, and haulings were increasing slowly.

Imports and Exports of Peanuts During Month of March.

The United States imported 4,748,136 lbs. of peanuts valued at \$199,411 during the month of March, compared with 2,374,821 lbs. valued at \$127,201 during February. During the same month 1,570,186 lbs. of domestic peanuts valued at \$106,879 were exported, compared with 1,429,783 lbs. valued at \$100,658 during February. Canada furnished the most important market for American peanuts, taking 1,394,535 lbs. during March.

Most of the peanuts imported into this country during March were shelled. Of the total importation 4,386,220 lbs. were shelled and 361,916 lbs. were not shelled. Japan furnished 3,885,100 lbs. of the shelled and 215,652 lbs. of the unshelled, China, 501,120 shelled and 109,075 unshelled, and Hongkong, 37,189 unshelled. About 37,911 lbs. of the imported unshelled peanuts were reexported to Canada. On Mar. 31 the amount of these imported peanuts still in warehouses was 315,668 lbs. shelled and 238,516 not shelled.

About 2,000 Cars of Fruits and Vegetables Inspected During March.

Official inspections of fruits and vegetables in March increased heavily over the preceding month, but were less numerous than in March, 1920. Philadelphia led with 270 inspections of which 213 were of fruits. These 213 comprised over one-fourth the total number of fruit inspections. Chicago and Pittsburgh each approached Philadelphia in activity of the inspection work.

Navy inspections included 202 at New York, 211 at Boston, 224 at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 532 at San Diego for the Navy and 21 for the Marine Corps, and 127 at San Francisco. The Norfolk inspections included 927,602 lbs. of fruit and vegetables.

[Car lots and less.]

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total, Mar., 1921.	Total, Feb., 1921.	Total, Mar., 1920.
Atlanta.....	28	15	43	22	48
Baltimore.....	24	52	77	53	104
Boston.....	26	76	102	71	122
Buffalo.....	33	27	60	94	35
Chicago.....	118	144	262	205	404
Cincinnati.....	17	24	41	33	75
Cleveland.....	33	92	125	62	91
Col. bus.	1	18	19	7	36
Denver.....	11	18	29	16	7
Detroit.....	15	3	18	15	45
Fort Worth.....	15	9	24	33	36
Houston.....	10	21	31	35	46
Indianapolis.....	19	46	65	50	97
Kansas City.....	8	10	18	33	20
Los Angeles.....	16	5	21	14	42
Memphis.....	41	64	105	46	63
New Orleans.....	29	9	38	52	54
New York.....	55	140	195	99	145
Omaha.....	5	10	15	12	32
Philadelphia.....	213	57	270	252	171
Pittsburgh.....	72	187	259	187	416
San Francisco.....	11	53	64	28	92
St. Louis.....	7	33	40	32	67
Washington.....					
Total.....	807	1,116	1,923	1,398	2,333

Canada Chief Market for Beeswax.

The United States exported 3,972 lbs. of beeswax valued at \$1,188 during the month of March. The chief market was Canada, where 3,282 lbs. were disposed of. Panama took 590 lbs., while Honduras, Mexico, and the Dutch West Indies took small quantities.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Apr. 16.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
Charlotte, N. C.....	Per ton \$18.00	\$15.00
New Bern, N. C.....		16.00
Wadesboro, N. C.....		14.00
Bishopville, S. C.....		18.00
Camden, S. C.....		18.00
Greenville, S. C.....	19.50	16.00
Kershaw, S. C.....		18.00
Laurens, S. C.....	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.....	18.00	
Newberry, S. C.....	18.00	16.00
Rock Hill, S. C.....	18.00	
St. Matthews, S. C.....	19.00	16.00
Westminster, S. C.....		18.00
Little Rock, Ark.....	15.00	12.00
Fort Smith, Ark.....	15.00	13.00
Blytheville, Ark.....	14.00	
Forrest City, Ark.....	13-15.00	
Newport, Ark.....	13-14.00	
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	15.00	
Greenville, Miss.....	13-14.00	15.00
Greenwood, Miss.....	15.00	
Jackson, Miss.....	16-18.00	15-18.00
Memphis, Tenn.....	15.00	14.00
Brownsville, Tenn.....	13-14.00	
Dyersburg, Tenn.....	13-14.00	
Shreveport, La.....	15.00	15.00
New Orleans, La.....	16-18.00	
Dallas, Tex.....	18.00	18.00
Fort Worth, Tex.....	17.00	16.00
Flordia, Tex.....		12.00
Houston, Tex.....	15.00	15.00
Marshall, Tex.....		15.00
Guthrie, Okla.....	14.00	12.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 274.)

With feeders made timid by repeated declines in fat cattle prices as well as "tight money," stocker and feeder cattle were comparatively slow sellers at all points under review. The chief demand was for stock capable of making cheap weight gains on grass and included light stock steers and low priced cows and heifers. Meaty feeder steers were neglected in most instances. Prices at the close were generally 25¢ to 50¢ lower in sympathy with lower fat cattle prices.

Light Weight Hogs Decline Sharply.

Hogs.—Hog prices, particularly those on light weights, declined sharply last week. Eastern shipping demand which proved so strong a support under the market through the winter and early spring dwindled, and general underlying conditions of the trade were bearish.

The low spot of the week was touched on Friday when the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago fell to \$8.07. The week's average of \$8.35 there and below the \$8 notch at Kansas City, Omaha, and South St. Paul was the lowest in over 5 years.

Declines were by no means horizontal, ranging at Chicago from 10¢ to 15¢ on heavies up to 50¢ to 75¢ on lights and underweights, and \$1 to \$1.25 on pigs. Price ranges were much the narrowest of the year, the bulk of hogs selling at Chicago on the week's final session at \$8 to \$8.50, the narrowest range since December and comparing with an \$8 to \$9 spread on bulk prices a week earlier. While average weights decreased somewhat from their high levels of the winter and early spring, it is evident that there are considerable numbers of heavy hogs still in feeder's hands.

The well sustained receipts of hogs in the face of a declining market is attributed in part to a desire on the part of producers in a number of large hog producing States to market their holdings prior to the May 1 tax assessments. The quality of offerings continues mostly good but the percentage of unfinished lights and light mixed hogs is increasing.

Sheep and Lamb Market Improves.

Sheep.—Good eastern shipping orders reflecting improved conditions in dressed lamb and mutton trade, moderate reduction in receipts as compared with the week previous, and a slightly better tone in the wool trade combined to give the market for fat sheep and lambs the healthiest undertone which it has shown for several months.

With the exception of East St. Louis, where daily supplies were insufficient to trace the trend of prices accurately, fat lambs advanced 50¢ to \$1 at the markets under review, with sheep and yearlings gaining 20¢ to 75¢.

The upturn in prices brought back the \$11 lamb at Chicago, eastern shippers paying up to \$11.10 for best bandyweight, fed lambs in fleece at the weeks, high time. Big packers, however, did not go above \$10.85. Few fat, woolled lambs sold at Chicago below \$10 except when they carried excessive weight. Shorn lambs sold largely at \$9 to \$9.75, a number of lots reaching \$10 and one lot going at \$10.35.

The appearance at Kansas City of the first Texas range sheep and goats, and at Omaha and Chicago of the first California spring lambs of the season were features. The latter sold at Omaha at \$11.50 to \$12, with seconds at \$8. A band numbering 1,698 and averaging 63 lbs. reached \$12 at Chicago,

selling with a 10% cut. The seconds averaged 58 lbs. and brought \$10. Texas, shorn, matured wethers reached \$6.50 to \$6.90 at Kansas City.

The movement of Texas sheep is expected to increase in the immediate future, but the trade is not looking for heavy runs from that source at any time. Supplies of new crop lambs from various sections are scheduled to reach fair volume within a few more weeks, but feed lots in most sections are bare of grain-fed lambs.

Colorado Lambs Mostly Marketed.

Northern Colorado lambs are reported as being practically all marketed and another two or three weeks will probably witness the last shipments of the season from that source and also from the Arkansas Valley. A few native spring lambs are appearing at market centers. The best of those sold to packers up to \$15 per 100 lbs. at Chicago last week, but any material expansion in the supply would probably quickly reduce prices.

Opening, Apr. 25.—Cattle receipts were liberal. Beef steers were 15¢ to 40¢ lower. Butcher she stock was steady to a quarter lower. Calves were steady to 50¢ lower at Kansas City and steady elsewhere. Stockers and feeders were steady to a quarter lower. Top yearlings at Chicago brought \$9; top heavy beef steers, \$8.65; bulk, \$7.50 to \$8.25; Kansas City and Omaha top beef steers, \$8.25.

Under liberal receipts of hogs the markets under review opened generally 25¢ to 40¢ lower, except Kansas City, which showed a 10¢ to 25¢ loss. Top was \$8.25 at Chicago and East St. Louis, \$7.95 at Kansas City, \$7.90 at South St. Paul, and \$7.75 at Omaha.

Sheep and lamb receipts were moderate. Lambs sold 25¢ to 40¢ higher at Chicago, steady to higher elsewhere. Best woolled lambs offered at Chicago sold at \$11.10, shorn up to \$10.35. Top at Omaha was \$10.50 and \$9.50, respectively, while Kansas City reported a woolled lamb top of \$10.35. Kansas City reported a sale of Texas shorn wethers up to \$6.80.

IMPORTS OF WOOL TOPS FOR MARCH.

Imported from—	Pounds.
Belgium.....	89,881
France.....	212,642
Germany.....	823
England.....	3,827,862
Total.....	4,122,208

MARKET NEWS ESSENTIAL.

(Concluded from front page.)

of food at prices which are just to both producer and consumer is vital to our national welfare and it is a proper function of Government to do what it can to insure it. An accurate estimate of the fair cost of marketing the products of our farms is a necessary preliminary to any real improvement in our marketing system. Only in the light of such knowledge can farmers determine what changes should be made and what part they should have in them. There has been too much guesswork in this matter of marketing. Many organizations have been formed when there was no need for them, and their failures have discouraged the formation of other organizations which were needed.

Purpose of Marketing Cost Studies.

Such inquiry as the department may make into this matter of marketing costs should be with the sole purpose of getting at and making known the facts in order that improvements may be made and costs lessened, whether by existing agencies or by others which may follow them. Its marketing experts should approach such studies in exactly the same spirit that its scientific experts pursue their search for scientific truth. They must be free from preconceived notions and their inquiries should have nothing of the nature of persecuting investigations.

I have tried to make clear the market news service the department is glad to render to organizations of farmers, cooperative or otherwise. Let me make it equally clear that the same sort of service will be rendered with the same good will to everyone who has anything to do with marketing our crops and who is striving to improve his marketing methods. It is the purpose of the department to do everything it can to improve our marketing system to the end that both producer and consumer may receive better service at less cost, and its services are available to everyone who is interested in this matter.

No Cotton Linters Held by War Department.

The Secretary of War has stated that the War Department does not own any surplus cotton linters at this time as the entire stock has been disposed of by sale. However, records show that approximately 295,000 bales are being held in storage awaiting delivery to purchasers.

IMPORTS OF WOOL FOR MARCH.

Imported from—	Class I.			Class II.		Class III.		Hair of Angora goat, etc.		Total quantity.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Secured.	Washed and unwashed.	Camel's hair.	Washed and unwashed.	Unwashed.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Belgium.....	Pounds. 328,310	Pounds. 41,180	Pounds. 84,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453,809
France.....	105,955	.....	38,248	490	.....	83,928	.....	.....	.....	228,611
Germany.....	114,745	.....	27,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,379	.....	147,577
Netherlands.....	179,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,335
Spain.....	9,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,162
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	1,025
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,184	.....	.....	.....	33,184
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,983	.....	43,983
United Kingdom.....	6,277,376	281,828	830,808	320,283	73,999	4,206,519	1,506,154	13,765,858	.....	13,765,858
Canada.....	290,414	11,337	158,364	65,878	.....	32,351	.....	.....	.....	556,544
Argentina.....	25,825,295	.....	1,707,007	1,808,541	.....	3,200,739	.....	.....	.....	32,541,602
Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,354	.....	.....	.....	35,354
Peru.....	40,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,507
Uruguay.....	14,754,338	.....	.....	185,247	.....	693,900	.....	.....	.....	15,932,515
China.....	594,076	.....	.....	202,741	34,068	2,224,070	.....	.....	.....	3,054,595
British India.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Australia.....	18,214,933	34,579	1,933,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,182,673
New Zealand.....	3,145,537	.....	.....	962,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,110,116
British South Africa.....	4,988,979	.....	776,151	.....	.....	98,571	.....	.....	.....	6,784,761
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	2,100
Total.....	74,865,997	371,924	5,556,344	3,754,430	108,058	11,775,761	1,670,579	98,103,998	.....	98,103,998

Foreign Markets

BRITISH IMPORT FIRST AMERICAN CATTLE SINCE 1913.

Several Shipments to England Made Recently—
Cattle Must Be Slaughtered Soon After Arrival.

The first consignment of American cattle to England since 1913 arrived at Birkenhead on the S. S. *Welshman* from Boston on Mar. 9, with a cargo of 199 head, according to the American consul at Liverpool. The U. S. Bureau of Markets is informed that this consignment was followed by several others, the S. S. *Reynolds* from Boston arriving at Birkenhead on Mar. 22 with 200 head, while the S. S. *Bowie* from New York and the S. S. *Galtymore* from Boston arrived on Mar. 27 with 303 and 131 head, respectively.

For Slaughter Purposes Only.

At present no live stock from the United States or Canada can be imported into the United Kingdom for fattening purposes. On the contrary live stock may be imported from these countries only for the purpose of slaughter at the wharf within 10 days after the date of landing. These regulations effectually keep down the Canadian and American cattle trade with Great Britain, especially since there are at present no adequate facilities for immediate slaughtering at the wharves. Some progress is being made, however, and it is now possible to land American cattle at Liverpool and Glasgow. There is a strong likelihood that at Manchester the Ship Canal Co. will also soon provide suitable facilities.

The prohibition against importations of American and Canadian cattle has been in force for more than 20 years. It was inaugurated to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease in England. The consequence of this prohibition is now an issue of considerable importance between Great Britain and Canada. Canada claims that the danger which gave rise to the original prohibition has been removed. The discussion of this prohibition relates exclusively to Canadian cattle, however, and even though the British Ministry of Agriculture should lift the embargo it would not apply to American cattle unless expressly stipulated.

The importation of animals other than cattle is permitted in the United Kingdom from foreign countries only if accompanied by health certificates issued by a veterinary surgeon. The order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with reference to the conditions under which the ministry is prepared to consider applications for landing in Great Britain of foreign animals for exceptional purposes and the order relating to the importation of animals other than cattle will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C. Ask for Foreign Markets file number 26842.

Onion exports of the United States for the month of March amounted to 56,416 bus., valued at \$71,061. Cuba took 25,224 bus., Canada 7,112 bus., Mexico 6,888 bus., Panama 5,597 bus., Newfoundland and Labrador 2,696 bus., while Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, the Philippine Islands, and Jamaica each took over 1,000 bus.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FOR MARCH.

Destination.	Butter. Pounds.	Oleomargarine. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.	Eggs. Dozens.	Milk.		
					Condensed. Pounds.	Evaporated. Pounds.	Powdered. Pounds.
Belgium.....	11,123	11,123	11,123	48,000	11,123	11,123	11,123
France.....	2,610	2,610	2,610	10,440	2,610	2,610	2,610
Germany.....	839	839	839	3,356	839	839	839
Gibraltar.....							
Iceland and Faroe Island.....							
Italy.....							
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands.....							
Netherlands.....	23,068	23,068	23,068	92,272	23,068	23,068	23,068
Norway.....	5,600	5,600	5,600	22,400	5,600	5,600	5,600
Poland and Danzig.....							
Sweden.....	160	160	160	640	160	160	160
United Kingdom.....	101,601	101,601	101,601	406,404	101,601	101,601	101,601
Bermuda.....	16,461	16,461	16,461	65,844	16,461	16,461	16,461
British Honduras.....	8,131	8,131	8,131	32,524	8,131	8,131	8,131
Canada.....	738,728	738,728	738,728	2,955,112	738,728	738,728	738,728
Costa Rica.....	2,215	2,215	2,215	8,860	2,215	2,215	2,215
Guatemala.....	2,887	2,887	2,887	11,548	2,887	2,887	2,887
Honduras.....	14,767	14,767	14,767	59,068	14,767	14,767	14,767
Honduras.....	3,907	3,907	3,907	15,628	3,907	3,907	3,907
Nicaragua.....	62,704	62,704	62,704	250,816	62,704	62,704	62,704
Panama.....	92,189	92,189	92,189	368,756	92,189	92,189	92,189
Mexico.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	104,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Barbados.....	7,774	7,774	7,774	31,096	7,774	7,774	7,774
Jamaica.....	51,248	51,248	51,248	204,992	51,248	51,248	51,248
Trinidad and Tobago.....	16,376	16,376	16,376	65,504	16,376	16,376	16,376
Other British West Indies.....	97,935	97,935	97,935	391,740	97,935	97,935	97,935
Cuba.....	14,232	14,232	14,232	56,928	14,232	14,232	14,232
Virgin Islands.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dutch West Indies.....	25,150	25,150	25,150	100,600	25,150	25,150	25,150
French West Indies.....	27,000	27,000	27,000	108,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Haiti.....	9,578	9,578	9,578	38,312	9,578	9,578	9,578
Dominican Republic.....							
Brazil.....							
Chile.....	1,448	1,448	1,448	5,792	1,448	1,448	1,448
Colombia.....	27,700	27,700	27,700	110,800	27,700	27,700	27,700
Ecuador.....	3,100	3,100	3,100	12,400	3,100	3,100	3,100
British Guiana.....	32,334	32,334	32,334	129,336	32,334	32,334	32,334
Dutch Guiana.....	1,278	1,278	1,278	5,112	1,278	1,278	1,278
Venezuela.....	41,025	41,025	41,025	164,100	41,025	41,025	41,025
China.....							
Chosen.....							
British India.....							
Straits Settlements.....							
Other British East Indies.....							
Dutch East Indies.....							
French East Indies.....							
Hongkong.....	4,081	4,081	4,081	16,324	4,081	4,081	4,081
Japan.....	1,980	1,980	1,980	7,920	1,980	1,980	1,980
Philippine Islands.....	7,005	7,005	7,005	28,020	7,005	7,005	7,005
British South Africa.....	340	340	340	1,360	340	340	340
British West Africa.....	60	60	60	240	60	60	60
All other.....	1,303	1,303	1,303	5,212	1,303	1,303	1,303
Total: March, 1921.....	1,355,051	1,355,051	1,355,051	5,420,204	1,355,051	1,355,051	1,355,051
Total: March, 1920.....	6,396,823	6,396,823	6,396,823	25,587,292	6,396,823	6,396,823	6,396,823

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR MARCH.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes. Pounds.	Cheese and cheese substitutes. Pounds.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream. Pounds.	Cascio. Pounds.
Czechoslovakia.....	16,885	16,885	16,885	16,885
Denmark.....	4,015,777	4,015,777	4,015,777	4,015,777
France.....	221,757	221,757	221,757	221,757
Germany.....	44,138	44,138	44,138	44,138
Italy.....	201,342	201,342	201,342	201,342
Netherlands.....	11,214	11,214	11,214	11,214
Norway.....	21,400	21,400	21,400	21,400
Spain.....	4,724	4,724	4,724	4,724
Switzerland.....	362,646	362,646	362,646	362,646
England.....	2,797	2,797	2,797	2,797
Canada.....	3,886	3,886	3,886	3,886
Mexico.....	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240
Cuba.....	24	24	24	24
Argentina.....	195,990	195,990	195,990	195,990
Peru.....	27	27	27	27
Venezuela.....	11	11	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246
Australia.....	3	3	3	3
New Zealand.....				
Total: Mar. 1921.....	4,265,581	4,265,581	4,265,581	4,265,581
Total: Mar. 1920.....	3,151,640	3,151,640	3,151,640	3,151,640

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR MARCH.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.
Canada.....	22,593	22,593
China.....	31,582	31,582
Hongkong.....	81	81
Japan.....	125	125
Total: Mar. 1921.....	54,381	54,381
Total: Mar. 1920.....	102,959	102,959

Exports of Wheat During March Totalled 14,599,481 Bushels.

During the month of March the United States exported 1,369,680 bbls. of wheat flour and 14,599,481 bus. of wheat, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During February our exports of wheat flour amounted to 1,023,666 bbls. and of wheat, 18,468,711 bus. Italy furnished the chief market for American wheat, while the United Kingdom was the principal market for wheat flour. The following table shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour during March:

Destination.	Wheat. Bushels.	Destination.	Wheat flour. Barrels.
Italy.....	3,960,774	United Kingdom.....	270,293
Germany.....	3,128,674	Germany.....	251,775
Belgium.....	1,580,882	Poland and Danzig.....	234,423
United Kingdom.....	1,343,146	Greece.....	134,687
Netherlands.....	1,058,708	Cuba.....	105,793
Greece.....	978,079	Netherlands.....	82,640
Gibraltar.....	667,340	Brazil.....	28,660
France.....	794,502	Mexico.....	25,913
French Africa.....	558,740	Sweden.....	24,458
All other.....	530,636	All other.....	213,055
Total.....	14,599,481	Total.....	1,369,680

Over three-fourths of the commercial soy beans sold for seed in the United States are produced in five counties in eastern North Carolina.

Cotton

SLIGHT DECLINES IN PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Average Price of Middling at Ten Designated Markets Closed at 11.02 Cents on Apr. 23.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts declined slightly during the week ending Apr. 23. Price fluctuations for the week were within comparatively narrow limits. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.02c per lb. on Apr. 23, compared with 11.18c at the close of the previous week and 11.21c for the corresponding day in 1920.

On the New York Cotton Exchange May future contracts declined 23 points during the week and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 24 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.86d. per lb. on Apr. 22 compared with 8.09d. the previous week and 24.59d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales decreased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 78,740 bales compared with 88,071 bales the previous week and 27,641 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the demand for cotton goods continues small, buyers continuing the hand-to-mouth policy they have followed for several months. Consumption and takings of raw cotton by the mills are still low.

Closing Future Prices for Apr. 23 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
May.....	12.03	40.45	28.45	11.76	38.88	27.38
July.....	12.63	37.93	26.92	12.20	37.77	26.25
October.....	13.25	34.50	24.50	12.81	34.28	24.22
December.....	13.73	33.53	24.50	13.16	33.30	23.65

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on Apr. 22 for each of the past 32 years.

	Cents.			Cents.			Cents.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
1921.....	12.10	1910.....	15.15	1899.....	6.25				
1920.....	41.75	1909.....	10.65	1898.....	6.44				
1919.....	28.50	1908.....	10.10	1897.....	7.44				
1918.....	30.45	1907.....	11.20	1896.....	8.00				
1917.....	20.15	1906.....	11.80	1895.....	6.94				
1916.....	12.10	1905.....	7.80	1894.....	7.56				
1915.....	10.50	1904.....	14.00	1893.....	7.81				
1914.....	13.15	1903.....	10.45	1892.....	7.38				
1913.....	12.65	1902.....	9.50	1891.....	8.94				
1912.....	12.00	1901.....	8.44	1890.....	11.81				
1911.....	15.10	1900.....	9.81						

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 22. (Information from commercial sources.)

	1920-21		1919-20	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts.....	5,106,973	6,212,717		
Port stocks.....	1,465,169	1,224,542		
Interior receipts.....	6,199,205	6,371,689		
Interior stocks.....	1,609,714	1,169,597		
Net sight.....	8,965,929	10,567,487		
New born spinners' takings.....	1,451,185	2,398,484		
Southern spinners' takings.....	2,279,029	3,100,066		
World's visible supply of American cotton.....	4,432,035	4,398,090		

Exports for the week ending Apr. 22 amounted to 50,428 bales, compared with 88,753 bales the previous week and 87,211 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 22, amounted to 3,962,750 bales, compared with 5,529,599 bales in 1919-20. The exports so far this season are a little more than 28% below those for the corresponding period last season.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 23, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 23, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Au-gusta.	Savannah.	Mont-gom-ery.	Mem-ph.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Hous-ton.	Galves-ton.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On. 1.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair.....	300	259	225	225	225	250	300	200	400	250	263
Strict Good Middling.....	250	200	175	200	175	200	250	150	300	225	213
Good Middling.....	200	150	125	150	125	150	150	100	200	175	183
Strict Middling.....	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	50	50	75	73
Middling.....	11.25	11.00	11.50	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.65	11.00	11.50	11.25	11.02
Off.....	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling.....	125	125	100	150	100	125	150	100	125	125	123
Low Middling.....	300	275	200	300	200	250	275	200	250	275	233
Strict Good Ordinary 2.....	400	375	300	400	350	375	300	350	350	360	360
Good Ordinary 2.....	500	475	400	500	500	450	450	400	450	450	438
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling.....	100	50	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling.....	175	150	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	145	145
Middling 2.....	300	250	300	250	150	250	250	250	250	300	255
Strict Low Middling 2.....	450	350	425	350	300	350	400	400	350	425	380
Low Middling 2.....	550	450	475	450	400	450	500	500	500	475	475
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling.....	250	225	250	225	100	200	200	250	250	250	220
Strict Middling 2.....	350	325	350	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	315
Middling 2.....	500	500	450	450	250	400	400	450	425	423	
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling 2.....	325	300	300	275	100	250	300	300	300	325	278
Strict Middling 2.....	425	400	400	375	200	350	375	400	400	425	375
Middling 2.....	525	500	500	500	250	450	500	500	500	500	473
Sales for week, bales.....	4,287	1,309	465	229	7,250	3,635	26,899	25,404	4,553	4,698	78,740

¹ The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

² These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

³ Totals are in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 22.

	1920-21		1919-20	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain.....	1,310,909	2,790,556		
France.....	439,410	506,399		
Germany.....	834,679	327,424		
Italy.....	420,901	416,073		
Japan and China.....	328,150	697,571		
Other countries.....	628,701	791,603		
Total.....	3,992,750	5,529,599		

Stocks of American Cotton Apr. 22.

	1921		1920		1918	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool.....	575,000	902,000	354,000	216,000		
Manchester.....	80,000	168,000	59,000	23,000		
Continent.....	462,000	504,000	319,000	127,000		

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 22, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Middling Fair.....	62	4	23	9
Strict Good Middling.....	1,782	50	1,418	1,344
Good Middling.....	11,958	157	5,619	3,273
Middling.....	41,482	703,103	633	4,520
Strict Low Middling.....	38,581	2,060,100	353	3,616
Low Middling.....	9,324	631	3,376	3,306
Good Middling Yellow Tinged.....	3,601	29	1,966	234
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged.....	2,983	107	1,914	283
Good Middling Yellow Stained.....	32	2	3	15
Total.....	109,805	3,743,341	921	6,775

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 22, at the port of New York were 124,950 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 38,613 bales; at the port of New Orleans 400,467 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 362,611 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

	New Orleans.		Cents.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Middling, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ins.....			11 1/2	
Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			13	
Middling, 1 3/4 to 1 1/2 ins.....			14	
Middling to Strict Middling, California, 1 to 1 1/4 ins.....			12 1/2	
Low Middling, California, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ins.....			9 1/2	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, California, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			13	
Strict Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			12 1/2	
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, full 1 1/2 ins.....			9 1/2	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			11	
Memphis:				
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ins.....			26	
Strict Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			18	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			16 1/2	
Strict Middling, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			16 1/2	
Middling, fair color, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 ins.....			11 1/2	

The average premiums quoted on Apr. 23 and for the corresponding day in 1920 in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below. The premiums are based on Middling short staple cotton at 11 1/2c per lb. at New Orleans and 11c per lb. at Memphis on Apr. 23, 1921, and 41c per lb. at New Orleans and 42c per lb. at Memphis on Apr. 24, 1920:

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/4 ins.....	100	625	50	600
1 1/2 ins.....	200	2,425	300	2,600
1 3/4 ins.....	400	3,550	400	4,000
1 1/2 ins.....	Nominal.	4,200	Nominal.	4,600
1 1/4 ins.....	Nominal.		Nominal.	5,000
1 1/2 ins.....	Nominal.		Nominal.	5,850

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted nominally at 40c per lb. at Savannah. A year ago the same grade of Sea Island cotton was quoted at \$1.15 per lb. at that port.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 40 1/2c per lb. for Fully Good and 31 1/2c per lb. for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 32c per lb., of No. 3 grade 31c per lb., i. o. b. New England mill points.